The New-York Times.

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KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Address of Ex-Secretary Stanton to the People of the United States.

From the Natoinal Intelligencer.

Having been recently removed from the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory, under circumstances which imply severe censure on the part of the President, and having had no official information of my removal, nor any opportunity for explanation or defence, I have deemed it necessary to present to the people of the United States a brief statement of facts in vindication of my motives and in explanation of the results of the act for which I have been condemned.

The office in question was not given at my solicitation. My acceptance of it, under all the circumstances, was a proof of strong friendship for the President, and of unbounded confidence in the firmness and faithfulness with which he would adhere to the line of policy deliberately agreed upon between him, his whole Cabinet, and Gov. WALKER.

On my arrival in the Territory in April last, in advance of Gov. WALKER, I confess that I had an imperfect knowledge of the real condition of affairs. I supposed the question of slavery to be the only cause of dissension and difficulty among the people; and, in my brief inaugural address of the 17th April, I treated this as the chief subject of difference upon which a submission to the people would be likely to be demanded. I soon found, however, that this view was altogether too limited, and did not reach the true ground of controversy. The great mass of the inhabitants of the Territory were dissatisfied with the local government, and earnestly denied the validity of the existing laws. Asserting that the previous Legislatures had been forced upon them by the fraud and violence of a neighboring people, they proclaimed their determination never to submit to the enactments of legislative bodies thus believed to be illegitimate and not entitled to obedience.

This was the condition of things when Governor WALKER came to the Territory in the latter part of May. It was evident that the just policy of permitting the people to regulate their own affairs could not be successfully carried out, unless they could be inspired with confidence in the agents of Government through whom this result was to be effected. If a mere minority of the people had been thus dissatisfied and contumacious, they might possibly have been pronounced factious and treated as disturbers of the peace; but when the dissatisfaction was general, comprising almost the whole people, a more respectful consideration was indispensable to a peaceful adjustment It was evident that the policy of repression—a rigid attempt to enforce submission without an effort at conciliation—would inevitably result in a renewal of the civil war. With commendable anxiety to avoid this contingency, Gov. WALKER resolved to go among the people, to listen to their complaints, to give them assurance of a fair and just administration of the Territorial Government, and to induce them, if possible, to abandon their hostility, and to enter upon the peaceful but decisive struggle of the ballot box. I was often with the Governor when he addressed the people, and gave my best efforts in aid of the great purpose of conciliation.

It was too late to induce the people to go into the June election for delegates to the Convention. The registration required by law had been imperfect in all the counties, and had been wholly omitted in one-half of them; nor could the people of these disfranchised counties vote in any adjacent county, as has been falsely suggested. In such of them as subsequently took a census or registry of their own, the delegates chosen were not admitted to seats in the Convention. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that the great central fact, which controled the whole case, was the utter want of confidence by the people in the whole machinery of the Territorial Government. They alleged that the local officers, in all instances, were unscrupulous partisans, who had previously defrauded them in the elections, and who were ready to repeat the same outrages again; that, even if intruders from abroad should not be permitted to overpower them, they would be cheated by false returns, which it would not be possible for the Governor and Secretary to defeat. Although at that time these apprehensions seemed to me to be preposterous and unfounded, it was impossible to deny the earnestness and sincerity with which they were urged, or to doubt that they were the result of deep convictions, having their origin in some previous experience of that nature.

The worst portion of the small minority in Kansas, who had possession of the Territorial organization, loudly and bitterly complain of Gov. WALKER's policy of conciliation, and demanded the opposite policy of repression. And when, under the assurances given that the elections should be fairly conducted, and no frauds which we could reach be countenanced or tolerated, it had become apparent that the mass of the people were prepared and determined to participate in the Octobe elections, the minority endeavored to defeat the result by reviving the tax qualification for electors, which had been repealed by the previous Legislature. Opinions were obtained from high legal sources, the effec of which, had they prevailed, would have been t exclude the mass of the people from voting, to retain the control in the hands of the minority, an as a consequence to keep up agitation and to ren der civil war inevitable. But the intrepid resolution of Governor WALKER, in spite of fierce opposition and denunciation, far and near, carried him through this dangerous crisis, and he had the proud satisfaction of having achieved a peaceful triumph, by inducing the people to submit to the arbitrament of the ballot-box.

But the minority were determined not to submit to defeat. The populous County of Douglas had been attached to the border County of Johnson, with a large and controlling representation in the Legislature. The celebrated Oxford fraud was perpetrated with a view to obtain majorities in both houses of the Assembly. When these returns were received at my office, in Governor WALKER's absence, I had fully determined not to give certificates based upon them. If they had been so formal and correct as to have made it my duty to certify them, I would have resigned my office, in order to testify my sense of the enormity of the wrong. Gov. WALKER, at Leavenworth, had formed the same resolution, as he stated to me and to several others, and we were both gratified that we found the papers so imperfect as to make it our duty to reject them Great excitement followed in the Territory. The minority, thus righteously defeated in the effort to prolong their power, became fierce in opposition and resorted to every means of intimidation. But I am led to believe that they found their most effectual means of operation by undermining us with the Administration at Washington.

The Constitutional Convention, which had adjourned over until after the October election, met again in Lecompton to resume its labors. Many of the members of that body were bitterly hostile to the Governor and Secretary, on account of their rejection of the Oxford and McGee frauds, in which some of the members and officers of the Convention had a direct participation. In fact, this body, with some honorable exceptions, well represented the minority party in the Territory, and were fully imbued with the same spirit and designs. It was obviously not their desire to secure to the real people of Kansas the control of their own affairs. In the Constitution soon afterwards adopted they endeavored to supersede the Legislature which had been elected by the people, by providing, in the second section of the schedule, that "all laws now of force in the Territory shall continue to be of force until altered, amended or repealed by a Legislature under the provisions of this Constitution." They provided still more effectually, as they supposed, for the perpetuation of their minority government, by adopting the Oxford fraud as the basis of their apportionment, giving a great preponderance of representation to the counties on the Missouri border, and affording, at the same time, every possible facility for the introduction of spurious votes. The President of the Convention was clothed with unlimited power in conducting the elections and receiving the returns, while the officers are not required to take the usual oath to secure fair and honest dealing. The elections were hurried on in mid-winter—the 21st of December and the 4th of January—when emigrants could come only from the immediate borders, under the qualifications which invited to the ballot-box every white male inhabitant "*in the Territory on that day.*" The same men who did this had previously denounced Governor WALKER for the suggestion in the inaugural address, and in his Topeka speech, that the Constitution should be submitted to all the *bona fide* inhabitants, although he invariably stated, when asked for explanation, that some reasonable length of residence ought to be required as evidence of the *bona fide* character of inhabitancy.

[illegible] apparent that all the machinery had been [illegible] prepared for a repetition of gross frauds, [illegible] that which had been attempted in Octo[illegible] it was in view of all these facts, after the [illegible]ment of the Convention, that the people of the Territory, by an almost unanimous demand called upon me, as the Acting-Governor, to convene an extra session of the Legislature, in order to enable them peaceably to protect themselves against the wrongs evidently contemplated by the adoption of this Constitution. There was no law to punish frauds in election returns. The people were intensely excited; and it was the opinion of the coolest men in the Territory that, without a call of the Legislature, the elections under the Constitution could not have taken place without collision and bloodshed. The meeting of the Legislature diverted the attention of the people from the schemes of violence upon which they were brooding, substituted the excitement of debate and investigation for that of fierce and warlike hatred, and enabled their representatives to devise means for counteracting the wrongs which they justly apprehended.

Recent events have shown that their apprehensions were well founded. Enormous frauds have been perpetrated at the precincts of Oxford, Shawnee and Kickapoo; and it may be believed that this result was actually designed by the artful leaders who devised the plan and framework of the Lecompton Constitution. I have lately been at Shawnee, and I have seen and conversed with persons who were at Oxford on the day of election. The frauds committed are notorious; and though dishonest persons may deny them, and may fill the channels of public information with shameless representations to the contrary, they can be easily established beyond all controversy.

It was to enable the people to shield themselves from these frauds, and to give legal expression to their hatred and rejection of the instrument which permitted them, and was to be carried by them, that I called the Legislature together.

In my judgment, the people had a fair claim to be heard on this subject through their Legislature. The organic act confided to me the discretion of convening that body in extra session. The President of the United States had no rightful authority to exercise that discretion for me. He had the power of removal, and such control as that power gives him. But I would cheerfully have submitted to removal and consequent loss of favor with the President rather than occupy the position of Governor, and refuse to the people an opportunity to assert their most essential rights, and to protect themselves against the basest frauds and wrongs ever attempted upon an outraged community.

Not having been informed of the grounds of my removal, I know them only through the newspaper reports, to the effect that, in calling the Legislature, I disobeyed the instructions of the President. I had no instructions bearing on the subject, and there was no time to obtain them, even if I had felt bound to substitute the President's will for that discretion which the organic act confided to me. The convening of the Legislature undoubtedly prevented difficulty and secured peace. Were it important, I am confident I could establish this position by the most indubitable facts; but it is sufficient now to say that the peace of the Territory was not in fact disturbed, and whatever approaches were made towards such a result were wholly attributable to the policy of the Administration in censuring my acts and removing me from office.

The measure for which I have been unjustly condemned has enabled the people of Kansas to make known their real will in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. This affords the Democratic Party an opportunity to defend the true principles of constitutional liberty, and to save itself from disastrous division and utter overthrow. If Congress will heed the voice of the people, and not force upon them a government which they have rejected by a vote of four to one, the whole country will be satisfied, and Kansas will quietly settle her own affairs without the least difficulty, and without any danger to the confederacy. The Southern States, which are supposed to have a deep interest in the matter, will be saved from the supreme folly of standing up in defence of so wicked and dishonest a contrivance as the Lecompton Constitution. The moral power of their position will not be weakened by a vain and useless defence of wrong, when it is perfectly certain they will gain nothing even by success in the present attempt.

The extra session of the Kansas Legislature has done good, also, by giving means to expose and punish the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated, and doubtless, also, by preventing others which would have been attempted. It has driven the guilty miscreants engaged in them to become fugitives from justice, and has rendered it impossible for the peace of the Territory hereafter to be endangered by similar occurrences.

In view of these facts and results, I willingly accept the rebuke conveyed in my peremptory dismissal from office, but I appeal to the deliberate judgment of the people to determine whether I have not chosen the only honorable course which the circumstances allowed me to pursue.

FRED. P. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29, 1858.

Election of Democratic Ticket Confirmed.

From the St. Louis Republican.

COLIN CLARKSON, who is on his way to Washington, in charge of the Lecompton Constitution, arrived here last evening from Kansas Territory. This gentleman confirms the statement already published by us of the result of the election for State officers and the Legislature, on the 4th. The Democratic majority in the Legislature was two—one in each House.

Gen. CALHOUN was at Wyandot last Saturday, and Judge LECOMPTE and CATO at Kansas City, on their way to Washington, when Col. CLARKSON left the Territory, and would probably arrive here to-morrow.

Gen. LANE was moving with his militia between Lawrence and Leavenworth, professedly for the purpose of preserving the peace of the Territory, which, however, there seemed no disposition in any quarter to disturb.

There was a question as to the election of the Representative to Congress; it being believed that by the rejection of some votes illegally cast, that CARR, Democrat, would be declared elected instead of, as before reported, PARROT, the Free-State candidate.

We are now assured that Mr. STOFER, whom we have mentioned on two occasions previously, is a Democratic member elect of the Legislature from Wyandot. He was lying, at last accounts, at that place, in a hopeless condition. The ball which shattered the lower part of the sufferer's face, also severed his tongue, rendering speech impossible. He retains his faculties, however, so far as to be enabled to write a description of the assassin, of the horse he rode, and an account of all the circumstances attending the attack. The name of the fellow was unknown to Mr. STOFER, but it was thought the description written by the latter would lead ultimately to his apprehension.

Miscellaneous Items.

A difficulty exists among some of the operatives employed in a portion of the woolen and cotton mills of Chester County, Penn., in consequence of a proposition submitted by a few of the employers to the employed, to reduce the wages from ten, and in one case to twenty per cent.

In Western Massachusetts the sleighing is excellent, the snow in many places being two feet deep. The ice in the pond in Pittsfield is from eight to ten inches in thickness. The ice crop has never yet failed in Berkshire, and the people do not believe it will this year.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says: A rumor has reached us that in accordance with a command of Brigham, the Mormons of Philadelphia have taken up their tents, and are now *en route* for the city of the Great Salt Lake.

The will of Isaac M. Ireland, lately deceased in Salem, Mass., provides for the payment of $5,000 to his relatives, and, after the decease of his widow, gives all the rest of his estate, $5,000 more, to the Crombie-street Church, the income to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor who may attend.

A racing match at four-mile heats, for a large amount, has been entered into between *Nicholas I* and *Lizzie Macdonald*, to come off at the ensuing Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club, at Charleston, which commences on the 3d of February.

A movement is on foot in London, Canada, to procure the abolition of the law under which debtors are imprisoned.

The city passenger railroad system works so well in Philadelphia that a meeting has been held to take measures for establishing seven distinct routes.

Rev. Dr. Allen, 72 years of age, was one among the skaters at Northampton, Mass., the other day, and is said to have exhibited great vigor and agility.

Grasshoppers were jumping about the fields of Litchfield, Conn., last week.

The scarlet fever is prevalent in Willimantic, Conn,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Constitution Arrived—The President's Message to be Sent in Immediately—The Administration and the Softs—Governor Wise—The Corruption Investigations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The President's Kansas Message is in type. CLARKSON having arrived with the official statement of the vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, there is no doubt that it will go to Congress to-morrow.

Prominent Democrats assert that a bargain has been struck between the Administration and the New-York Soft leaders now here, that on consideration that they are allowed a fair share of the appointments, they will help Lecompton through. I have my doubts whether this is so. I think they intend to get the offices and then repudiate the price.

Governor WISE writes here, that if President BUCHANAN's Message makes Lecompton the test of party fealty, he will at once publish his threatened *exposé* of the President's duplicity.

The Constitution of Oregon has arrived by special messenger.

The pending Corruption Investigations promise abundant fruit. WALCOT, who is missing, was seen here last week by several persons. His sudden disappearance is very suspicious. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Government employes are being paid their monthly salaries to-day, principally in hundred dollar notes and a small portion of specie.

The official advices from the Pacific show that the Indian tribes, though peaceable, have been much excited by the rumors which reached them of the destruction of the Government stores, and it was feared that there is a disposition on their part to break out into open hostilities.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House is engaged in the preparation of a report on Central American Affairs, which it is said will support generally the views of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Mr. CLARKSON, with the Lecompton Constitution, arrived last night. He immediately placed it in the hands of the President. The Constitution is accompanied by a letter from CALHOUN. CLARKSON says that the vote of Delaware Crossing Precinct had been returned to the Commissioner for Leavenworth County, and it was in his possession at the time when the returns were opened and counted in the presence of the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the Governor, and that it amounts to something over 300 votes.

This gives the Democrats a majority in Leavenworth County, and, consequently, a majority in both branches of the Legislature. CALHOUN is expected to arrive here in a few days.

The *Union* is informed that the Free-State vote, said to have been rejected by CALHOUN because it was returned to DENVER, was the vote on the Constitution alone, and not for the State officers, and that it was therefore rejected.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $4,650,000.

WILLIAM WALKER, in his speech at Mobile, says that last Summer, in an interview with the President, he informed the latter of his intention to return to Nicaragua, and that his letter written in June was published by the President's consent. A day or two afterwards he was invited to an interview with a Cabinet minister, who sought to obtain his confidence The Minister told him where to go with safety and where with danger, remarking "You will probably sail in an American vessel under the American flag After you have passed American limits no one can touch you but by consent of this Government." During an interview between a friend of WALKER and a Cabinet Minister when an alliance with Mexico and the conquest of Cuba were proposed, the Minister said: "If you do this, means shall not be lacking to carry out the enterprise."

The report in the Philadelphia papers of yesterday that Hon. JOHN APPLETON has been appointed Minister to Mexico is pronounced incorrect, Mr. FORSYTH not having been recalled.

The Case of the Indiana Senators—The President's Lecompton Message—Gen. Scott not Going to California—The Fort Snelling Investigation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

Senator COLLAMER, one of the minority members of the Judiciary Committee, has been indisposed for several days. Now that he has recovered, an effort will probably be made early next week to bring up the case of the Indiana Senators. Friends of those gentlemen deem your correspondent's criticisms of their case harsh and unkind. Certainly they are not intended to be personal towards those gentlemen. But the case is not one between them as individuals and the Senate of the United States. Every consideration of duty requires that their personality should be forgotten altogether in this controversy. They stand in the Senate exercising the power of a great State, and not the power of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH. And not only so, but the Senate happens to be so evenly divided upon one of the most important questions which ever came before it, that two votes may and probably will divide it. Thus the protested Senators from Indiana, if permitted to retain their seats, have in their hands the interests of the whole country. Is it decent that they should be allowed to exercise such power to-day, with the probability staring them in the face that to-morrow they will be declared never to have been chosen as Senators from the State of Indiana? I understand that Mr. FITCH says he is not committed to vote for the admission of Kansas under present circumstances. The inference of course is that he will vote against it if he has opportunity; but that fact should not add a straw to his claims upon Anti-Lecompton support. BRIGHT and FITCH are not Senators, it matters not how entirely they may have satisfied their own consciences that they are bound to make contest for the seats they now hold. The vast majority of disinterested observers in the Senate and out of it cannot avoid the conviction that they are usurpers; and it will be the grossest of outrages to permit them to vote either for or against the admission of Kansas until they shall first have been formally confirmed in their claims to seats—which never can be unless Democratic Senators are perpared to reverse their nearly unanimous decision in the case of Mr. HARLAN. It is to be hoped that the question will be submitted to a test vote without further unnecessary delay.

The article from the Washington *Union* copied into the TIMES of Saturday, ferocious though it be, is, as you have already suggested, a faithful foreshadowing of the message which Mr. BUCHANAN will send to Congress probably on Monday morning The evident wrath which guided the pen that wrote it is a *fair* illustration of the frame of mind in which the President finds himself. Perplexed, harassed, and wearied with the troubles which have fallen so thick and fast upon his path since he undertook the task of consummating the work which STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON, and other "border ruffians began," the word "Kansas" has become to him the signal for a paroxysm of rage in which all Democrats who hesitate about *forcing* a State into the Union, receive blessings unutterable, and Mr. DOUGLAS in particular is the object of ungentle petitions, which, if answered, would sink him beyond the reach of resurrection. So, at least, say some who ought to know, and who have come to consider Mr. BUCHANAN's eccentric outbursts of choler on Kansas provocation, rather too good a joke to keep. The President goes to the root of the matter, and pitches into the Illinois Senator unmercifully, for having, as he says, got the country into the scrape "by his infernal Nebraska bill," and then refusing to face its legitimate consequences. This is rather begging the question though, for Mr. BUCHANAN well knows that Mr. DOUGLAS denies that a total ignoring of the popular will—such as has been witnessed in Kansas—is a fair interpretation of the measure which he fathered. Be that as it may,—gentlemen Democrats everywhere—please to understand that if you dare to assert a man's privilege of thinking for yourselves,—if you dare discharge the highest responsibility you owe to your own conscience, you are to be read out of the Party of Mr BUCHANAN and—"The South." That's the doctrine of the *Union* and the message. Conscience indeed! What business has a Democrat with conscience, in these days! Mr. BUCHANAN is "the party," and the party is—supreme!

The friends of the Administration chuckle extravagantly over the reference to a Select Committee, of the resolutions offered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, against the Lecompton Constitution,—because they consider that this reference effectually smothers them. This is the game to be played,—and every effort will be made to prevent a direct vote upon the question in time to affect the course of the Pennsylvania Representatives in Congress on the Kansas bill. The fact, however, that the President's friends, with such an overwhelming majority in both Houses of the Legislature, dare not meet the issue openly and squarely, is a significant expression of the weakness of their cause. It is doubtful, however, whether Colonel FORNEY and his friends can be so easily whipped into acquiescence or despair; and we shall probably hear soon that the question is again up in a shape compelling legislators to face the music.

I have made no reference heretofore to the rumor that Gen. SCOTT was going to California to organize an expedition against the Mormons, for the reason that while such a plan was talked about, nothing has been definitely decided upon. I have had no idea that he would go to the Pacific unless the five new regiments, asked by the Secretary of War, should be added to the army, and that measure seemed to me from the beginning not likely to be successful. Now that even the Administration confesses it to be dead, the Lieutenant-General will not leave this part of the country, unless some entirely new change of programme should be made. Certainly he will not be passenger by the steamer of the 5th of February. The objections in the minds of members of Congress against sending *any* additional force to Utah seem to be spreading; but I still believe that a decided majority can be obtained at any time when the President chooses to ask it, for special service in quelling the Utah rebellion. After the Executive gets through with his attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, he may find time to recommend this measure—so necessary for the rescue of Colonel JOHNSTON's command from the dangerous situation in which they now are.

A private letter from an intelligent friend at Indianapolis, thus details the troubles of the Indiana Democracy, growing out of the effort to ignore the Kansas policy of Senator DOUGLAS at their late State Convention.

"Our Democracy is in much confusion. The Douglas men are numerous and very violent against BRIGHT and FITCH,—especially the former. They swear that *he shall go under*. They say that they will form a new ticket at their independent Convention on the 22d of February. Indeed, it seems to be their only course,—for if they merely come up to the Convention to 'protest,' pass a resolution and go home, their action against Lecompton will soon be forgotten and they be derided. If, on the other hand, they form a new ticket, take an independent stand, and work up to it, *they*, and not the Lecomptonites, will be 'the power' of the party in this State. The masses are with DOUGLAS. They are ready to make *war* for him on everybody that opposes him on the Kansas question. The feeling excited in this controversy is undoubtedly strong enough to carry the mass of the Northwestern Democracy for him, even to the disruption of all old party ties.

As matters look now, I should not be surprised if we have a *Union* ticket of all who are opposed to Lecompton. If so, we shall strike the first blow towards organizing that state of affairs in our country in which the only question will be—*that* which the Dred Scott decision pretended and essayed to decide—'Does the Constitution carry Slavery to every place over which it is extended?' We will answer very emphatically—NO!"

It is unpleasant to be misunderstood by one's friends, and it is with exceeding regret that I find your Albany correspondent has sadly misrepresented me—unintentionally, I know. I certainly have done no "injustice to Senators MATHER and SCHELL in representing those gentlemen as willing to avoid examination as witnesses before the Committee to investigate the Fort Snelling matter," as "Leo" supposes; for I have neither made, hinted nor inferred any such charge, as he will see if he turns to my letter published on Saturday last. So far from it, I expressly said—after noticing the fact that *Speaker Orr having refused to sign subpœnas for them*, the investigating Committee had politely *invited* them to come on and give their testimony—that they would "accept the invitation, and tender their evidence." Such was my belief, and is still. I had not the slightest intention of reflecting upon Senators MATHER and SCHELL. The object of my paragraph was to characterize, as it deserved, Speaker ORR's unbecoming and rather suspicious *attempt to obstruct the investigation*, by volunteering to plead a "privilege" in behalf of the witnesses named, which, according to your correspondent, they instinctively scorn to plead for themselves. I suggested that the Speaker's experience last hear had skilled *him* in the art of avoiding inconvenient discoveries, and shall certainly rejoice if it prove that Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL are not the men to avail themselves of his example and skill in that questionable line. If so, they will not wait for the subpœnas which "Leo" thinks they may require as a condition of leaving Albany for a day or two,—for they must see at a glance that, as Mr. ORR's *refusal to issue subpœnas* is based on the doctrine of States Rights and "the Resolutions of '98," their personal waiver of "privilege" cannot bring out the documents. If Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL only *would* take the cue afforded them by the Speaker, how simple a matter it would be to cheat the investigation, and—damn themselves for all time. Won't my friend "Leo" please to apologize? S,

A Democratic Glance at the Political Consequences of the Admission of Kansas.

From the Washington States (Democratic.)

It is beyond doubt that a *large majority of the Northern Democracy is opposed to the Lecompton Constitution*, on the ground that the people of Kansas who have a right to choose their own institutions are opposed to it. The press of the Democracy tell us so; and Democratic Legislatures, in a number of instances, have instructed their Senators and members of Congress to oppose it. On the other hand, the South are almost unanimous in its favor. Now, the question is, should the South press the Northern Democracy to vote for the reception of the Lecompton Constitution at any sacrifice?

The National Democracy of the North have always fought, and always will fight, side by side, with the united South, on any question touching the aggrandizement or safety of the Union. The Northern Democracy have stood by the South in the acquisition of territory heretofore, and it is prepared to stand by the South in the acquisition of territory hereafter. The knowledge of these facts ought to make the South careful *how it perils the strength of the North, by forcing it to a vote which, in all probability, might sacrifice its position in the councils of the nation, and break up the party power of the Democracy in the North.* The facts, on all sides, warn us of such danger. On the other hand, how is the South to be benefited by such a sacrifice to the North? Let us see.

The admission of Kansas, in defiance of the expressed will of the people, will, according to the reported returns, bring into the Senate of the United States two Black Republican Senators, which will weaken the South two votes in that body. If we are to draw any inferences from the prevailing opinion at the North, the Democracy there must be prostrated for some years by the admission of Kansas under such circumstances. If our Southern friends have overlooked the effect of a defeat of the Northern Democracy for the next two or three years, we will refresh their memories by the following facts:

In the Senate of the United States parties now stand, 37 Democrats; 25 Opposition. From elections which have already taken place, there will be accessions of Democratic Senators from Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Texas, which will make parties stand 42 Democrats; 22 Opposition. Within the next two years Senators are to be elected in nine Northern States in the place of the present incumbents—and those already elected who are Democrats, viz: ALLEN, of Rhode Island; WRIGHT, of New-Jersey; BIGLER, of Pennsylvania; PUGH, of Ohio; STUART of Michigan; FITCH, of Indiana; DOUGLAS, of Illinois; JONES, of Iowa, and one of the Senators from Wisconsin; besides BRIGHT, of Indiana, may lose his seat on account of illegality, and a Plug Ugly may be sent from Maryland, in place of Mr. PEARCE—in all eleven seats will need occupants. Some of these States, whose Senators' terms will expire, may already be classed as Black Republican, and *the reception of the Lecompton Constitution by a Democratic Congress may result in the entire defeat of the Democracy in the States now Democratic.* Thus, in all probability, eleven additional Senators will stand on the Black Republican side of the United States Senate, making parties stand thus: Democrats, 31; Opposition, including Kansas, 33. Majority for Opposition, 2.

This is not an encouraging picture to look upon But politicians, if they will, can make the prospect pleasanter. We do not think we exaggerate the difficulties to be apprehended at the North by the reception of the Lecompton Constitution by a Democratic Congress. With Governor DENVER's proclamation before us, indorsing the people of Kansas in the protest against the Constitution, we cannot see how a Democratic Senator or Member of Congress could face his constituents in the North, if he voted for its acceptance. The South not only positively gains nothing, but loses much by making the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution a test with the Northern Democracy. It will only help to *drive it out of Congress, and drive the Northern Democratic Senators out of Congress, who would stand by the South in bringing in Arizona as a Slave State, or securing to us Cuba, Nicaragua or Mexico.*

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The Southern Mail, from all points, as late as due has been received.

The steamship *Empire City* was aground on the bar on the 23d. Three steamships were attempting to haul her off.

The Galveston *News*, of the 19th, says, 7,800 bales of Cotton were sold yesterday, at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Middling. The demand was chiefly for the better qualities.

The freshet in Trinity River continues, and the transportation of the mails was cut off.

The Indians had made a foray into Erath, Bosque, Palo Pinto and Carryell Counties, and murdered many persons, and stolen a number of horses. The impression was that the Indians were in communication with and in the employ of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, under date of the 15th inst., says: Conde DE VILLANEUVA, aid-de-camp to General CONCHA, died here of small-pox on the 16th. He leaves a fortune of $3,000,000.

A schooner boldly entered the harbor of Matanzas, and discharged four or five hundred slaves. Of those landed by ESPERANZA, six or seven hundred have been captured by the authorities.

The correspondent believes that SANTA ANA is concealed in one of the Spanish ships-of-war, and others say that he has not been in Havana.

The yacht *Wanderer* had arrived at Key West. The clipper ship *Mallory*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, touched there for provisions and water.

The ship *Middlesex*, from Boston, bound for New-Orleans, went on the Pacific Reef on the 21st. The wreckers lightened and got her off. She now lies inside the reef.

ANDERSON and his men were in custody at Key West, awaiting a requisition from the authorities of Louisiana.

From the Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Independence correspondent of the *Republican* gives some additional items from the Utah Army. Captain MARCY was expected back about the middle of April, and soon thereafter transportation would be effected, and Colonel JOHNSTON would make an effort to enter Salt Lake City. Colonel JOHNSTON's impression from the demonstrations made in the valley is that the troops will have to fight.

At Judge ECKEL's Court of Session a great many presentments were made to the Grand Jury, involving business enough for two or three weeks.

JOSEPH C. IRWIN, who is the bearer of dispatches to the Government, and who brought the news from Independence, met large numbers of Arapaho, Sioux and Pawnee Indians at different points on the Plains.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

RICHARD B. JONES, formerly proprietor of Jones' Exchange Hotel, accidentally fell from a third story window this morning, and was fatally injured.

United States Senator from Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 30, 1858.

Ex-Governor GRIMES was elected United States Senator from Iowa on the 25th inst., by 21 majority.

The North American Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *North American* sailed from this port at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, with 106 passengers and full freight, for Liverpool.

The Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived up this morning.

Weather Reports.

NEW YORK, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Thermometer, 37°. Barometer, 29.7. Wind N. W. Pleasant breeze. Sky cloudless.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, 9 P. M.—Clear and cold. Wind N. W. Thermometer 27°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Jan. 30	Wind.	Ther-mo'tr.	Remarks.
Montreal	A. M.	—	18°	Cloudy and mild.
Quebec	A. M.	W.	26°	Fair.
Portland	A. M.	N. W.	—	Cloudy and cold.
Bangor	A. M	N. W.	35°	
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N.	32°	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me	A. M.	N. W.	22°	Snowing.
St. John, N.B.	A. M	N.	26°	Drifting snow.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	—	24°	Terrific N.E. storm
Halifax	A. M.	N.	34°	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	A. M.	E.	—	Cold and raining.
Springfield	A. M.	—	34°	Clear.
Boston	A. M.	N. W.	35°	Blustering.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	28°	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M	N. W.	30°	Cloudy.
Portage City	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy.
Toronto	A. M.	N. E.	—	Cool—like snow.
Detroit	A. M.	—	25°	Cloudy.
Buffalo	A. M.	W.	21°	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	A. M.	W.	29°	Cloudy.
Toledo	A. M	W.	34°	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	A. M	—	36°	Slight snow.
Booneville	A. M.	—	32°	Slight snow.
Cincinnati	A. M.	—	36°	Slight snow.
Cleveland	A. M.	N. W.	28°	
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. W.	38°	Clear.
Fulton, Ill	A. M.	N. W.	24°	Clear.
Prairie duChi'n	A. M.	—	20°	Cloudy and cold.
R'k Island, Ill.	A. M.	W.	32°	Clear.
Burlington, I'a	A. M.	S. W.	32°	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	S.	32°	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill	A. M.	—	34°	Cloudy.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M.	—	25°	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	W.	25°	Cloudy.
Washingt'n.DC	A. M.	N. W.	38°	Clear.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	N. W.	32°	Clear.
Oswego	P. M	N. W.	23°	Cloudy.
Baltimore	P. M.	W.	36°	Clear and cold.
New-Haven	P. M.	N. W.	28°	Clear.
Clark's Smmit.	P. M.	N. W.	20°	
Great Bend, Pa	P. M.	N. W.	22°	
Montrose, Pa	P. M.	W.	14°	
P't Jervis, N.Y	P. M.	—	—	Cold.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	24°	
Rochester	P. M.	—	24°	Cold and snowing.
Syracuse	P. M.	—	—	Cold—been snow'g.
Utica	P. M	N. W.	18°	Slight snow.
Albany	P. M.	—	24°	Clear and cold.
Troy	P. M.	N. W.	22°	Clear and cold.
	Ja. 31			
Washington	M.	—	38°	Clear and calm.
New-Haven	—	N.	34°	Clear and cold.
Albany, N. Y	—	—	18°	Clear and cold.
Boston, Mass	—	W.	20-24	Clear—blust'g wind
Springfield, Ms	P. M.	—	18°	Clear and calm.

Dr. Jackson, the elder, of Boston, meeting his old friend Josiah Quincy (both past eighty years of age,) on the sidewalk, accosted him with—"Well, Mr. Quincy, how much longer do you intend to live?" "Till I send for a doctor," was the quick reply. "And when did you send for one last?" inquired Dr. J. "Just eighty-six years ago!" answered Mr. Quincy, adding the precise date of his birth.

A clergyman of the Episcopal Church has received from his late Parish in California the gift of a cane of hickory, but with so much gold and ornament appended to it as to make it worth, it is said, three hundred dollars,

Coroners' Inquests.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—EXCESSIVE DRINKING THE CAUSE.—A young man, named WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, committed suicide about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Smithsonian House, in Broadway, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. For several days he had been drinking very hard, until his excesses brought on *delirium tremens*, and under the effect of this temporary madness he is supposed to have committed the terrible act. On Friday he called upon some of his acquaintances, who judged from his wild manner and speech that he was deranged. Among them was Mr. SAMUEL BREVOORT, special aid to General Superintendant TALLMADGE. ROBINSON placed his private papers in the charge of Mr. BREVOORT, and requested him in case of his death to take care of his effects. About noon on Saturday he sent for a physician, who gave him some soothing medicines, after which the young man went to bed. He told Mr. BENNETT, a friend who called on him about an hour later, that the devil was after him, that there were snakes in his boots, and made other equally extravagant remarks. Mr. BENNETT had got about half a dozen steps from his room-door, when he was told by the chambermaid that ROBINSON had a pistol and dagger under his pillow. Mr. BENNETT immediately started back to the room, intending to take possession of them. He had hardly turned about when he heard the report of a pistol, and the next moment saw the wretched man lying in the agonies of death on his bed. He lived about ten minutes, but did not speak. He had applied the muzzle of the pistol to the right side of his head, just in front of the ear, steadying it with his left hand while he pulled the trigger with the fore finger of the right hand.

ROBINSON came from Portsmouth, N. H., where his father and some of his brothers and sisters still reside. He has lived in this City fifteen years, and was formerly one of the firm of PIERCE & ROBINSON, wholesale liquor-dealers, in Hanover-place. The partnership was dissolved about two years ago, and since that time he has been principally engaged as agent for his father in the grain business. His father is an extensive dealer in that line, and is said to be wealthy. Until the 23d of last month he resided with his wife and one child at No. 95 Grand-street, a building owned by himself. As he intended going South, he rented his house to Ex-Alderman RING, while his wife and child went to Lynn, Mass., to stay with her parents. She is there at present.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner CONNERY held an inquest in the case.

Samuel E. Mead, the first witness, testified that he was the book-keeper in the Smithsonian House; the deceased had boarded at the house about a month; he observed, as he thought, a little mental derangement for a day or two previous to his death; no person slept in the room of the deceased; there was no person in the room at the time of the occurrence; as far as he knew the deceased had no enemies; his mental derangement in his opinion was the result of his intemperance.

Laurence L. Bennett, of No. 97 Prince street, testified that he had known the deceased for several years; he was a married man; for several years he had lived in New-York; about two years he was connected with the establishment of Pierce & Robinson in Hanover-street, but the partnership was dissolved; recently he had been engaged in obtaining orders for liquors and cigars; he was in the room of the deceased conversing with him about half a minute before he shot himself; after he came out of the room the chambermaid told him that Mr. Robinson had a pistol and dagger in his room under his pillow; while the girl was telling him this he heard the report of a pistol; he immediately opened the door of the deceased's room and discovered that he had shot himself; he lived about ten minutes; a physician was sent for but before he arrived Robinson died; he knew nothing of Mr. Robinson's affairs; in his conversation with him before shooting himself, he was very incoherent and appeared to be in a very delirious state.

Samuel Brevoort, Special Aid to General Superintendent Tallmadge, stated that he had known the deceased since his residence in New-York; the deceased called on him at his office Friday morning; he brought all his private papers and desired him to look them over; among the papers was an insurance policy for $2,500 on some property in Grand-street, which he took and had renewed; he wished him to take charge of his effects in case of his death, which he seemed to think would occur very soon; he took from his pocket two seals, one of which he said belonged to his father, and the other to a man who he had loaned some money on; he put them both in the trunk of the deceased, and the latter sealed the lock with his own seal, bearing his initials; the following evening he came to his house, and showed a letter from his brother, and asked him to read it; the letter referred to business matters; the deceased said he had a great deal of domestic trouble, and also trouble in his business; they talked together at this time about three hours; most of the time the deceased appeared perfectly sane; the first evidence he had of his insanity was his opening a snuff-box, and saying he found a knife and fork in it; he had a black eye which he said he received from a fall in Broadway; he said he had a pistol and dagger, but he had them locked up securely, for fear some one might be harmed with them; the deceased told him he was stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel; the first information he received of his death was from the papers; the last words the deceased said to him were, "Brevoort, I know you will look after my affairs like a brother, in case I should die."

Hannah O'Connor, chambermaid at the hotel, testified that the deceased used to drink a good deal, but she never observed any symptoms of insanity until Saturday; she corroborated the evidence of Mr. Bennett concerning the pistol and dagger being in the possession of the deceased, and the circumstances connected with his death.

Edward Ryan, hall-boy, testified that the deceased requested him to stay in his room with him; while there Mr. Robinson got up and went to the door, and said somebody was coming up stairs to kill him; he saw him take his pistol out of his carpet-bag; Mr. Bennett came into the room and left some pills for him to take; the deceased sent him after some tea to take with the pills, and before he got back had shot himself.

Charles H. Ring testified that he had known the deceased for four or five years; he was about renting his house in Grand-street; all the furniture in the house belonged to his wife; he knew of no divorce having been obtained by either of them; the deceased and his wife lived on the most amicable terms; the reason of their separation was that he intended to go South, and she wished to go to her family. His wife, he believed, was the legal heir to his property.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott testified that he saw the deceased shortly after his death; he found him lying on the bed with his revolver in his right hand, and his thumb and forefinger on the trigger; his left hand was burned by the powder; his head was covered with blood, which came from a wound on the right side of the head in front of the ear; he penetrated the wound and found that the ball passed through the skull, penetrating deep into the brain; on further examination, he discovered that the pistol ball had passed through both hemispheres of the brain, and lodged on the opposite side, in the substance of the brain; there were no other marks of violence on the body; it was his opinion that the deceased shot himself, and from the position of his hands it was evident that he steadied the barrel with his left hand, while holding it with his right hand.

The Jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jury convened to hold an inquest on the body of WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, found dead in room No. 127 in the Smithsonian House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, after hearing numerous witnesses and the medical testimony, are of the opinion that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound through his brain, by his own hand, while laboring under temporary mental derangement.

After the rendition of the verdict, the body was placed in an elegant coffin. It will to-day be taken to Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, for interment. Mr. BREVOORT, in compliance with a request sent by telegraph by the father of the deceased, will accompany the remains.

DEATHS FROM SCALDS.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest Saturday, at No. 397 East Sixteenth-street, upon the body of a child, son of JOHN KEENAN, who died from the effects of scalds received by the upsetting of a tea-kettle of boiling water.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY on the body of JANE ANN WILLIAMS, a child nearly two years of age, who died of scalds caused by a pot of boiling coffee being upset upon her. A verdict was rendered in each case, of "accidental death by scalding."

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 7 Cow Bay, upon the body of NANCY HOWES, an Irishwoman 40 years of age. The deceased was a very intemperate woman, and it was evident that death resulted from excessive drinking. Verdict accordingly.

Fight in Tammany Hall—One Man Dangerously Stabbed.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a row took place in the bar-room of Tammany Hall, during which JAMES TRAINOR, a waiter in the hotel, was dangerously stabbed just above the stomach.

A few minutes before the difficulty, a party of young men, described as "First Warders," entered the bar-room, and were drinking at the bar, when TRAINOR, who was partially intoxicated, rushed in among them, saying he "could lick any man in the place."

This challenge was accepted by three of the party alluded to, who took off their coats and expressed a willingness to fight. TRAINOR took off his coat, but here others interfered and peace appeared restored.

But the difficulty suddenly broke out again. One of the First-Warders struck TRAINOR, who instantly seized a fire-shovel, with which he struck his assailant in return. A general fight then ensued, and after its termination TRAINOR was found to be stabbed as above described.

The First Warders then fled the premises, and eluded the Police, who soon afterwards arrived.

TRAINOR was conveyed to the City Hospital. He is an Irishman, about 25 years of age, and has been for some time employed in Tammany Hall.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Further Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Napoleon.

THE INDIA AND CHINA WARS.

From our European files by the *Canada* we obtain some further intelligence of interest.

The Cork *Constitution* publishes particulars of the accident of the *Ariel*. On the 6th inst., at 9 P.M., in a heavy sea, with strong winds, in lat. 50° 11′ N., long. 29° 31′ W., she broke her shaft, and was compelled to put back. On the 8th and 9th experienced strong gales with tremendous squalls and a very high sea, during which the foreyard was carried away, and the ship was placed in the most imminent danger. She succeeded, however, in riding out the gales in safety, suffering no other serious damage than the staving in of part of the house on deck. It was expected that the *Ariel* would remain in Cork for two or three days to undergo temporary repairs, and would then proceed to Liverpool to receive a new shaft. Before the *Ariel* reached Cork, a meeting of the passengers was held for the purpose of conveying to Captain Ludlow the high opinion entertained by them of his "courage, ability and seamanship," during the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

The London *Times* of the 15th contains the following notice of the launch of the *Leviathan*;

Yesterday, a short time before the tide had reached its highest, three of the hydraulic machines aft and three forward were set to work to move the vessel nearer down the ways. She moved in quick, short slips with the utmost ease. The guages of the few hydraulic machines in use seldom averaging more than 10 cwt. to the inch, and each slip taking place at short intervals and with an almost total absence of vibration. In a comparatively short time a distance of 13 feet aft and 3 feet 5 inches forward was accomplished, the after part showing such a tendency to slide away on the least pressure that it was impossible to regulate the ship's movements with the same relative accuracy as heretofore. The tide of this day (Friday) will now give about 12 feet water under her fore and aft; the amount required to float her being 14 feet 9 inches It is, therefore, not intended to move her again till the Spring tides now at hand are past. After these—most probably on Monday next—she will be pushed as far down the ways, or even off the ends of the ways, as the hydraulic machines can send her, and thus left to the certain action of the great springs of the 31st inst.

An American journal, or rather a journal advocating the interests of the United States, is about to be established in London.

The following are the words used by the Queen of Spain in reference to the Mexican quarrel in her speech to the Cortes:

"My relations with foreign Governments continue to be friendly. The only thing to be deplored is that the Republic of Mexico, forgetting the ancient ties which existed between the two countries and their common interest, has hitherto refused to give satisfaction to the just demands of my Government. My august allies, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England, moved by noble sentiments, have offered me their mediation, which I have willingly accepted, wishing to give a new proof of the spirit of conciliation with which I am animated. You may, however, be quite sure that, under all circumstances, the honor and reputation of the Spanish people will be preserved intact."

A letter from Japan, in the Paris *Pays*, gives some interesting particulars of the enlightened policy by which the Government of Japan is now actuated towards foreigners. The letter says:

"The Emperor has, by a decree of the 25th of October last, appointed Prince Hayashi high imperial commissioner of the three ports of Nagasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi In that capacity the management of relations with foreigners will be confided to him, and for his guidance the Emperor has caused to be drawn up a series of regulations, fixing the formalities to be observed by foreigners who want to take up their residence in the ports open to them, the manner in which they are to carry on trade, and the privileges their consuls are to enjoy. These regulations are of a liberal character, and are in accordance with the spirit and letter of treaties. The present Emperor is a very enlightened man, and Prince Hayashi, who possesses all his confidence, is also intelligent, free from prejudice against foreigners, and knows several European languages When the Americans were here, they presented the Emperor with models of a railway, and with a small electric telegraph His majesty was greatly pleased with both, and had the latter fixed up in his palace; he thoroughly understands it, and appreciates its importance. He has ordered that a line of telegraph shall be constructed from Jeddo, his capital, to Simoda, where Prince Hayashi is to reside."

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Eccentricities of the American Minister at Berlin—Curious Sale in Paris of the Furniture of Mr. Custis of Virginia—A Rencontre with Lola Montes—The Princess Bonaparte—Literary News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The Berlin journals have at last been pushed to break silence on the eccentricities of the new American Minister at that court. When one knows the extreme reserve of the Berlin papers on all questions of this nature, and particularly on questions concerning foreign Ministers, it will be understood that the habits which they publicly notice must be exceptional, even in their eccentricity. For example, when the Minister arrived in that city he made his official calls on the King and diplomatic corps in a numbered hack hired from the street. This more than republican simplicity astonished the official and fashionable circles of that aristocratic city; but it was the first offence against propriety, and the public prints withheld their criticisms. Other performances equally conspicuous sufficed soon to call upon the American Minister the special attention of the fashionable circles of the city.

I should, however, have refrained from ever referring to this subject, if it were not that the journals of Europe are now spreading before their readers what they call the American Minister's eccentricities. They say that this gentleman has caused a certain confusion in the diplomatic corps of Berlin. As a member of the Temperance Society he conforms rigorously to the requirements of that order. At all the feasts to which he has thus far invited his colleagues, wines and liquors were entirely wanting To compensate for this want, however, the *convives* were astonished to find on the table a specimen of corn bread known out West as "pone," and which, according to the journals that recount the affair, are recommended by the statutes of the Temperance Society. They add that the Minister watches over his kitchen with so much care that he goes himself in the morning to buy his marketing!

A sale is soon to take place in Paris of the furniture belonging to Mr. Parke Custis, of Virginia. This gentleman, who lived twenty years in a modest apartment of the Faubourg St. Honoré, in this city, had but one mania, that of collecting portraits of Washington and Lafayette. He had collected, it is said, 1,176 portraits engraved, lithographed, in bronze, in plaster, or in bust, on foot, on horse, in all forms and in all shapes. Mr. Parke Custis, who is now a *sexagenaire* is a distant relation of George Washington, and is the heir of George Washington Parke Custis, lately deceased. He has returned to the United States on account of this death. Mr. Custis intends on his return here to pack up all his portraits and return with them to his new residence that of his late relative, at Bridge Creek. At the same time he has ordered from the brothers Dantan, as ornaments for the vestibule of his house, two colossal statues in marble of his two great heroes.

Standing two days ago in the bureau of an American banking and shipping house, I was astonished at the sudden entrance of Lola Montes. Lola had just arrived the day before by the *Fulton* from New-York, and already was seeking a passage back by the Saturday Cunarder at Liverpool The American journals had just announced that this renowned lady was coming to France in expectation of another brilliant marriage, or on business connected with a brilliant marriage, and that she would not return till Spring. She looked disappointed and feverish, and connecting this fact with her hurried departure for the United States, we jumped at the conclusion that the course of true love did not run smooth, or in other words, that Lola was the subject of crushed hopes!

I have often had occasion to speak of another celebrity of the literary and artistic world, Madame de Solms, Princess Bonaparte. This young and charming Princess, since her cousin, the Emperor, has prohibited her entrance into the French Empire, has occupied a lovely cottage in Savoy, under whose hospitable roof were often received Eugene Sue, Pousard, the Marquis de P——, and other literary characters of the French capital. Already the Princess has signed the title-pages of two books; to-day it is announced that she is occupied on a long and serious work on *The Organization of Labor!* The book will, no doubt, be impregnated with the Utopian ideas of her late preceptor in political economy, Eugene Sue; in vain her friends have sought to turn her from the project.

An Italian, M. Stefani, has just published a work on the origin of the Bonaparte family, which is a *chef d'œuvre* in the typographic art. The work is a learned research into the history of the ancestors of the great Corsican, and is filled as well with portraits and views of residences in the Isle of Corsica and France. Only a hundred copies of this costly work have been printed, and the reviews, as you will readily understand, have confined themselves entirely to flattery. Thus, we have not been able to learn even what the author says on the date of the birth of the Emperor Napoleon I, a point much controverted. If he were born in a certain year he was born a Corsican; if he were born the year after, (when Corsica had been annexed to France) he was born a Frenchman. It was always this latter year that was claimed by Napoleon himself; but the Corsicans and the Italians deny the date, and claim his Corsican origin. It is hardly probable, however, that M. Stefani has attacked this delicate question. But he has catered to the Bonaparte pride in claiming for the origin of the family a certain Count Hugues, who dates back in history as far as the year 1123! This Count Hugues was the grandfather or the great grandfather of a certain Jean, 1st Bonaparte; and from that day to this the line is unbroken. The family belonged to Trévise.

I have not yet spoken of the monthly feasts pompously devoted to *the amelioration of French wit*, just as you would ameliorate horses, or silk-worms, or Saxony wool I believe the first notion of this organization was borrowed from the society for the amelioration of the race of *blondes*—carroty-haired women. The editors of *Figaro* are responsible for the new idea; it was they that organized it and set in motion. Every month a grand dinner is given at which none but literary men are to take seats; and the price of admission to those seats is as follows: ten francs, and a *bon mot*, in verse or prose, *and new!* Beside this he must be presented by a committee appointed by *Figaro*, and this Committee is difficult to approach. But it seems that up to the present time it is the new *bon mot* that has given most trouble to candidates. At the table all such as have been accepted are read aloud at the dessert, in place of toasts, and gentlemen take their seats towards the head, according to the strength of their *bon mot*. It is too much of a school-boy affair to last long, and yet it has brought together, thus far, at each dinner, from sixty to eighty of the leading literary *esprits* of France. Malakoff.

The Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor Napoleon.

The following is the official account of this event from the *Moniteur* of the 15th January:

Last night, at 8½ o'clock, at the moment of their Majesties' arrival at the opera, three explosions of shells were heard. A number of the crowd who were standing by the doorway, several of the soldiers of the escort, and of the Garde de Paris, were wounded, two of them mortally.

Neither the Emperor or the Empress was touched. A piece of shell, however, pierced His Majesty's hat; and General Roguet, Aide-de-Camp in waiting, who was sitting in the carriage, was slightly wounded on the back of the head. The carriage itself was much shattered.

The Emperor and Empress, on entering the opera, were received with the warmest enthusiasm. The course of the performance went on as usual.

On hearing of the event which had taken place, their Imperial Highnesses Jerome Napoleon and the Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, as well as Prince Murat, the ministers, several marshals and great functionaries, the members of the diplomatic body, and the Prefects of the Seine and of Police, the Procureur-général of the Court of Paris, and the Procureur Impérial, attended their majesties.

The "Instruction" was at once commenced, and several arrests were effected

Their majesties left the opera at midnight The Boulevards were spontaneously illuminated, and a vast concourse of people cheered the Emperor and the Empress most enthusiastically and touchingly as they passed on their way to the Tuileries. On arriving there their majesties found a great number of persons, amongst them the Ambassador of England, the President of the Senate, members of the diplomatic body, and several senators, waiting to offer their congratulations.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"On inquiry at the Tuileries, I find that the Emperor and Empress are perfectly well. The Emperor's face is slightly scratched by fragments of glass At this hour (12 o'clock) the Imperial family are attending a solemn mass, with the Ministers of State. The conspirators are Italians; four of them have been arrested; they came from England, and belong to the sect of assassins. Fifty-two persons were wounded by the three shells thrown at the carriage, some dangerously."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"Sixty persons were wounded, including the Comptroller of the Opera, an officer of police, and two ladies at a window. Amongst those arrested are three foreigners. The projectiles used were conical. Three persons were killed. The Emperor's hat was smashed. As the Emperor returned from the theatre the boulevards were illuminated."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs on the 15th:

"The Emperor and Empress drove out to-day in an open caleche, without any escort, through the streets of Paris. They were enthusiastically cheered by the people."

Escape of the American Ship Adriatic from Detention at Marseilles.

Letters from Marseilles state that an American ship, the *Adriatic*, had run down a French steamer, destroying life and property to a considerable extent The *Adriatic* was placed under embargo until the damages could be judicially settled, but she surprised the authorities by stealing off. The French Government will apply at Washington for redress

A letter from Marseilles, dated Jan. 10, gives the following additional particulars: "Since yesterday the whole town has been talking of a strange affair, which it is thought may give rise to serious diplomatic complications. You remember the fearful collision between the *Lyonnais*, a French steamer, belonging to Messrs. Gauthier Brothers, and the *Adriatic*, an American ship, when the former vessel foundered. Upon that occasion, the American Captain left the scene of the disaster without troubling himself about the result, and on reaching his destination omitted to make any mention in his report of the unfortunate occurrence. Several months having elapsed, the Messrs. Gauthier learned that the *Adriatic* was lying at anchor in the harbor of Ciotat. An order was instantly obtained to sequestrate her and bring her here, where a stricter surveillance is maintained in the port. Captain Durham lost no time in protesting against this measure, and appealed to our Tribunal of Commerce, in which the pleading of a young *avocat*, M. Aycard, himself an American by descent, gained the day for his client. From this judgment the French owners of the *Lyonnais* appealed to the Court of Appeal at Aix, and the cause was brought before that Tribunal, when the previous decision was quashed, and the American ship declared a lawful prize. During the proceedings in this latter court the *Adriatic* was unrigged. Captain Durham was not the man to submit quietly to an adverse sentence, and accordingly, in consort with one of his fellow-countrymen, he devised the following scheme: The ship *Meaher*, commanded by Captain Smith, was also under sequestration on account of a heavy debt contracted by her, and which had not been paid. Captain Smith, a daring and resolute fellow, contrived to bring her alongside of the *Adriatic*. This manœuvre being effected, the *Meaher's* cargo was shifted in a very short time to the hold of the *Adriatic*, on board of which at the same time, the other's rigging was transferred The captain then followed, and at 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday last the *Adriatic* passed the Joliette port. At this point there is always on duty a boat of the Custom House, and the officer who was in her hailed the ship, when Captain Durham leaned over the side. 'Are your papers all right?' asked the officer. 'Oh, yes,' answered the captain. 'What's the name of your ship?' 'The *Moon*,' replies he, and out to sea the *Adriatic* goes, though condemned to be sold for the benefit of Messrs. Gauthier, with her double cargo. Her departure was not perceived till broad daylight, and then a complaint was lodged, but a whole day had been lost. They say that the Prefect ordered out the *Chacal*, a war paddle steamer stationed in the old port, and away she has gone to catch the *Adriatic*, if she can. She has not returned from her chase, and our seafaring men think the American has run into some creek along the Spanish coast. Captain Smith, just before his departure, bought three guns, other arms, and some powder, all of which were conveyed from the *Meaher* to the *Adriatic*. This curious affair will, perhaps, not so easily be settled."

Astonishing Performances of an American before Queen Victoria.

On the 13th of January, at Windsor, Mr. J. S. Rarey, from the United States of America, had the honor of exhibiting before Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family and suite, in the riding house, his miraculous power over the horse. Several animals were selected as subjects of his experiments He commenced with a wild colt, 18 months old, belonging to the Prince Consort, which was brought from Shaw Farm, and which had never been handled except by halter, and had been chosen by Colonel Honorable A. N. Wood for the occasion After being alone with the animal for about an hour and a half, the royal party entered and found Mr Rarey sitting on its back, without holding the rein, the horse standing perfectly quiet. Mr. Rarey then made a few remarks in regard to his great experience in the treatment of this noble animal; a drum was afterwards handed to Mr. Rarey, which he beat with fury whilst sitting on the horse's back, without the colt exhibiting any signs of fear The royal party afterwards withdrew for a few minutes, and on their return found the animal lying down, and Mr. Rarey knocking its hind legs together, one of which he put against his face. Afterwards a restive horse, selected from Mr. Anderson's stables, in London, which Mr. Rarey said he had before handled, was placed at one end of the Riding-house alone. Mr. Rarey went to the other end, and at his command the horse walked quietly up to him He then made the horse lie down in the presence of the Queen, when Mr Rarey crawled between his hind legs, and over him in various ways. Mr. Rarey then rolled the horse on his back. The horse was afterwards placed in various positions, in which it stood without holding, and without a bridle. A third horse, selected by Mr. Meyers, the riding-master, as a very nervous animal, was then brought in, and in a few minutes afterwards it was made by Mr Rarey to do all which had been done by the other horses. At the conclusion of this exhibition of Mr. Rarey's wonderful power over the horse, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort expressed to Mr Rarey his gratification and thanks. The secret has been entrusted to Major-General Richard Airey, in confidence, who has pronounced that there is nothing in the treatment but what any horseman would approve of.

Some Interesting Particulars of the late Earthquake in Naples.

Naples (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The first object of my letter must be to report the statements of a gentleman who has just returned from some of the places which suffered most from the shocks of the earthquake. Together with his party he left by railway on Thursday morning, Dec 31, and slept at Zipcheno on the first night. Little injury appears to have been done there, but the landlord and all his family were too much alarmed to remain in the house during the night, and the English party were the sole occupants of it The following morning, at 4 o'clock, they left for Pertosa, passing Auletta on the left For several miles along the road they observed houses prostrate on the ground, giving intimation of the destruction which they were approaching. At some little distance from Pertosa they stopped at what once had been a small tavern. The landlord and his family, however, were all living in a hut on the other side of the road 'My escape was miraculous," said the man; "I was asleep when the first shock came Immediately I jumped out of bed, and, as I was, dragged my wife after me. Beams had falled before the door, and had prevented our escape, killing my child and servant; but we managed to get out by another passage, not however, without receiving this heavy blow on my head from the falling ruins; but go on to Pertosa" This town had a population of 3,000 souls; it is completely destroyed; not more than six houses remain standing, and those are split, and are leaning out of the perpendicular. On the 1st of January 143 bodies had been dug out; 200 were known to be missing besides, and perhaps many strangers. Many persons had been taken out alive. A few tents had been erected, and a wooden hospital for the sick and the wounded. A quantity of grain, too, had been sent down by the Government. The survivors appeared to be panic-struck, and, though poor and wretched, did not beg. Leaving Pertosa about 9½ o'clock A. M., my friend went towards Polla. All along the line of road were observable traces of destruction similar to those already mentioned. At one point they crossed a deep ravine, and, mounting up on the other side, found that the entire road had been carried off to fully 200 yards distant. The opposite mountain, too, had been cleft deep down, disclosing the cavernous depths of the limestone formation; huge masses of rock, fully 12 feet square, had been rolled down upon the road, and on the line of route fissures were opened in the ground into which he put his arm as deep as the shoulder. On entering S. Pietro, which is a suburb of Polla, and is separated from it by a river, they saw a wall, about 10 feet high, cracked from top to bottom, with an image of the Virgin let into it. Both S. Pietro and Polla have suffered awfully; one-half of the houses were prostrate; the roofs of all had fallen in, and those which were standing were unsafe. Out of a population of 7,000, 1,000 have certainly fallen victims; 567 bodies have already been taken out and buried, and on Friday last the horrid work of disinterment was going on. During this day three severe shocks of earthquake were felt throughout the district; the first occurred before daybreak, the second about halfpast 12 P. M., when they were standing on the ruins of a church examining the melancholy scene around them. Suddenly the ground began to heave violently, and a heavy sound was heard underneath; the cry of "Earthquake!" was raised, and they all fled. The wall of a belfry-tower, which was still standing, fell almost upon their heels, and a house close by, which had been leaning out of the perpendicular, also fell, within 20 feet of them It is difficult to describe the consternation of the people; all ran to the temporary building where Divine service is performed, and the crucifix and the image of the Madonna being brought out all followed in procession, priests and all scourging themselves with ropes. The party had left the town, and were seated on a wall near the bridge at about 1¼ P. M. The priests told them it was imprudent to do so, for nearly the whole of the time the ground was quivering; but they were fearless. On a sudden, however, a shock made them start to their feet, and this, too, was felt throughout the entire district. There were no tents erected in Polla, as far as could be seen, but some boards were being put up, and many, with that recklessness which is often found in such scenes, were living in the remaining houses, which a breeze might now prostrate on the ground Trade, too, was going on, for the survivors must live. All the places on high ground had suffered much more than those in the plains; and in most that were visited the stench arising from the bodies putrefying beneath the ruins was insufferable. There is a curious anecdote connected with the church on the ruins of which we stood. I say "we," for I find it easier for the purposes of narrative to assume the character of a visitor. Not far from Pertosa, in wandering among some ruined houses, we found on the walls four pictures of the Madonna and of Saints, one of which I tore off. It was an engraving of the Madonna in that very church, and a Madonna, too, who had granted some special favors during the years of 1652 and 1814. The inscription I send as a curiosity.

"S. M. di Loreto di Polla. Erected on occasion of the earthquakes of 1652 and 1814. On the 22d of May it sweats manna. The Redeemer sweats blood to liberate the guilty soul of the sinner from Hell. Manna flows from the side of Maria to save guilty souls devoted to her."

It only remains for me to say that our guide in Polla had lost his wife and two children; three priests, among the others, had been killed; a gendarme had been dug out alive, and died shortly afterwards, while a child of 16 months of age had been saved and recovered. Retracing our steps, we diverged, after passing Pertosa, to visit Auletta. It seems to have been inhabited principally by Government officials, and a large palazzo belonging to a Neapolitan Marchese, which had been let to the Government, was completely destroyed. A gendarme saved himself by jumping out of the window; a priest and his brother had just got out when the house fell in. The population of Auletta was 3,000, and out of these not more than 40 lives had been lost. Half the houses were, however, destroyed, and the other half were not habitable, though in that desperation which is united with danger some still cling to them A few tents have been erected on the outside. Caggiano, a place about four miles distance from Auletta, on the top of a hill, has also suffered much; many houses had been destroyed, and 30 people had been dug out already.

On the road the travelers heard remarkable incidents connected with the earthquake A tree had been rooted out by the earthquake and, as it were, replanted upside down; so had it been with a house Three houses had fallen into the opening fissure, and the earth had closed upon them The following curious fact occurred to Sasso, a village consisting of one long street. It opened throughout its whole length; the sides receded to a great distance from one another. There they remained, and no damage was done. This happened on the night of the 26th—that is, ten days after the shocks which there as elsewhere had occasioned so much damage. The official journal of Saturday night reports disasters at Muro, Rionero, Castelgrande, Calvello, Barletta, Canosa, and Ruvo. So far back as the 7th of December, during the night, a loud thunder under ground had been heard, like the report of a great mine being blown up. This was followed by the trembling of the earth. In the commune of Bella, reports the *Journal*, the earthquake of the 16th levelled hills, turned the land over and over, and formed deep valleys. In half an hour before the first shock took place a light as that of the morn hung over the country, and a strong exhalation of sulphur was perceived. On the following morning after the double shock and the thunder, at about two miles distant from the city, a piece of ground consisting of nearly 600 moggia, was found encircled by a trench, from 10 to 30 palms deep, and of the same width. The official journal of last night says: "The description which the Intendente of Basilicata sends us is such as to draw tears at every word. The details are too awful to report publicly, but the disaster is cruel beyond conception. People speak confidently of 30,000 persons and upwards (official) having been destroyed, and of fully 250,000 persons (official) being houseless." And to remedy these evils scarcely anything has been done. Fifteen days after the time bodies were rotting under the ruins. Some people had been taken out alive on the eighth day; pigs had half-eaten the bodies of children who were lying exposed without any one to help them.

The Indian Mutinies.

HOW THE LADIES AT LUCKNOW LOOKED.

An officer in Sir Colin Campbell's receiving force writing from the Alumbagh, on the 26th of November, says: "We have all vacated Lucknow, and some or all are going to Cawnpore. The ladies had to walk out, and I went to see them, expecting to find them looking very miserable. Instead of that they looked quite well, dressed up with white kid gloves, and made me feel quite ashamed of my dirty appearance, as I had been sleeping on the ground in the dirt for several nights When Sir Colin Campbell went into the Residency he dined there, and they offered him champagne and claret, which he refused."

GENERAL WINDHAM'S DISASTER.

The London *Post* publishes a letter from an officer, dated Cawnpore, Nov. 27, in which the writer says: "Well, we have just come back from the fight; that is, we were obliged to retire. Windham has evidently been deceived by his spies, who represented the enemy's force to be 2,000 or 3,000; whereas there could not have been less than 25,000 opposed to us. At one time I never expected to get back to camp alive. We were retiring down a road, and the shot and shell went flying along its centre, whilst we skulked along in the ditch. You can't fancy what an unpleasant thing a 24-pounder is when it pitches within a few yards of you. I cannot think how we escaped. One shell burst within a few yards of me, but not a man was touched. One of our fellows was hit in the hand."

WINDHAM'S COOLNESS.

A London paper says: "That General Windham, notwithstanding his disgraceful defeat at Cawnpore, possesses one attribute of a great Commander—coolness—is abundantly evident from the following dispatch: 'From General Windham to the Governor-General. Cawnpore, Nov. 27, 10 A. M. All going on well at Alumbagh General Havelock died two days ago.' (!!) There are few men in England, or we should suppose in India, who could have penned just two such sentences. All well at Alumbagh; Havelock died two days ago! The death of one of England's noblest heroes not worth telegraphing, save as the fag end of something else announced two days after! We confess it is difficult to ascertain from the dispatch whether Havelock's death is mentioned as an exception to, or a confirmation of, the cheering tidings that all was going on well at Alumbagh."

MORE BUTCHERY OF ENGLISH MEN AND WOMEN.

The London *News*, of Jan. 15, says: "A report has reached us—we regret to add from a reliable source—that as soon as Maun Sing's adhesion to the insurgent cause in Oude became known, all the small talookdars who had hitherto stood aloof hastened to make the best terms they could for themselves with the rebels. It is stated that, with a view to make their accession the more acceptable, such of them as had previously concealed and protected European fugitives, delivered them up to the enemy, and that all our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen thus surrendered have been butchered."

AN IMMENSE CONVOY FROM DELHI.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has forwarded to that journal the following extract from a letter received by him from his son, who superintends the commissariat at Delhi, dated Dec. 1:

"We are about to start an immense convoy, collected here by the commissary at Meerut, for the force at Cawnpore. We have conjointly assembled 100 elephants, 2,000 camels and 20,000 bullocks, a nice collection of animals to escort safely with all their attendants, nearly 10,000 men, down the road 250 miles to Cawnpore, with Futteghur only 20 miles to the left of that road, and Calpee to the right, both held by a strong force of the rebels. We can only afford, as escort for this string of animals, which will occupy nearly ten miles of road, one European regiment, reduced or weak in numbers; one troop of horse artillery, a squadron of carbineers and a corps of Sikh cavalry. It is a curious and a creditable thing that, unaided from home, we have not only taken Delhi, but have already sent 2,000 men from here to the Commander-in-chief, and are still able to send him nearly 2,000 more."

The China War.

MR. REED AND THE MINNESOTA—THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY—LORD ELGIN'S DEMANDS UPON COMMISSIONER YEH—HOW THEY ARE TO BE ENFORCED.

Hong Kong (Nov. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

We are waiting for the *Adelaide* and the *Assistance*. Meanwhile, Lord Elgin has taken possession of General Ashburnham's vacated quarters—Head-quarters' house; the French Plenipotentiary is at Macao, and so is the Russian Plenipotentiary, Count Putiatin; and Lord Elgin has just gone in a gun-boat to hold sweet converse with his diplomatic compeers. Meanwhile, Mr. Commissioner Reed, careful not to involve himself in entangling alliances, remains in sulky solitude on board his monster frigate, the *Minnesota*, doing penance, probably, for his countrymen's wickedness in knocking down that Chinese fort. It is rather fortunate, perhaps, that the intentions of the *Minnesota* are so placable, and that, though she has such large teeth, she has made a compact with herself not to bite; for the only place in the China seas that she could possibly bombard would be the city of Victoria. Great power which the possessor wills not to exercise is imposing, but great power which the possessor cannot exercise savors rather of the ridiculous, and I am afraid the *Minnesota* in the China seas is suggestive of the latter sentiment. It is a pity that Mr. Reed has not more appropriate vessels and a more chivalrous part to play; for the few who have been brought in contact with him here speak of him as an able and courteous gentleman.

Count Putiatin's appearance has, I apprehend, no purport beyond that of paying his respects to Lord Elgin. His account of his treatment at the Peiho differs entirely from that given by the Chinese. He makes no secret of saying that he is dissatisfied with the reception accorded to him by the authorities at the port of Pekin. Probably the fact is, as I conjectured at the time, that the Chinese report was dictated by Chinese policy; but it may be just possible that the Count's unreserved expressions of discontent may not be quite so frank as they appear. However, he is here only in his little steamer, and can have no immediate part in the measures about to be taken.

It happens quite naturally that all men are exhausting themselves in speculations as to what the terms of Lord Elgin's demand upon Yeh will be You will probably become acquainted with this document long before we shall, but I feel very little interest about the matter. We all know what the general character of the paper *must* be just as well as Lord Elgin can. It must demand compensation for all damage done. It must demand a revision of the broken treaties. It must demand immediate entrance into the city, and it must demand either the surrender of the city, or of the forts that command it, as a material guarantee, until the compensation is paid and the treaty settled. Less than this would be ridiculous.

Whatever this demand may be, it has necessarily been communicated to, and concerted with, the French Plenipotentiary. He also has this demand to make. The policy of France is altered since the days when one of the missionaries sneeringly described it as "*Protection de nos missionaires nationaux, honneur du pavillon, sureté des equipages; mais pas un coup de canon.*" Baron Gros has to demand satisfaction for the life of a French subject who was most barbarously murdered by persons in actual official authority; satisfaction which has been for two years constantly denied to a continued series of demands unbacked by force. He will probably think himself entitled to demand some security against a recurrence of such outrages. So that, in the end, our requisitions upon the Chinese Government will probably not be far from identical.

After what I have written upon the subject, you will not be surprised to find me rejoicing that the united Plenipotentiaries have come over to the common-sense view of the way in which these demands should be made. I never could understand how it could be more consistent with diplomatic etiquette to send our missives to the Emperor by the hands of a petty buttonless Mandarin at the mouth of a little muddy river, rather than by the hands of the man whose position is that of Secretary for affairs with foreign maritime nations. Such is Yeh's office. To use a lawyer's phrase, service upon him is as good service upon the Emperor as service upon Lord Clarendon would be service upon Queen Victoria. The first idea was analogous to serving a demand upon Queen Victoria upon the Mayor of Gravesend. Of course, Lord Elgin will not treat with Yeh—at least, I should hope not—unless he speaks in the name of his Sovereign. In his own name he can do nothing but surrender Canton. But we are bound to infer that an officer of State will do his duty—a duty pointed out by Imperial edicts and by treaties—and, whatever may be our particular relations with him, will transmit our communications to his Court. If we are to treat these voluntary outlaws from national society according to the technical courtesies of the laws of nations, surely this is the more regular course. Yeh is the Emperor's agent just as Lord Clarendon is Queen Victoria's agent. The scope of Yeh's authority is to transact all business with maritime foreign nations, and to receive communications, or petitions, as the edicts call them, addressed to the Emperor. I have labored this point often before in these letters, and circumstances have forced the authorities to take the same view at last.

That by force or by capitulation we shall have possession of Canton before the year is closed I have no moral doubt It will be time, then, to speculate upon ulterior proceedings. The object, however, to which those proceedings should be directed ought to be kept constantly before the public eye, and *must* engage the public attention. The stake is too valuable to be left unwatched If it does so happen that your house is on fire, that is no reason why you should put yourself in such a fluster while you are putting it out that you let Mr. Koff run away with your strong box and Mr. Slick elope with your ledger. I return, therefore, and shall return, *ictibus crebris*, to my unwelcome task of hammering for attention to English interests in China.

When we have got this city of Canton, about the neck of which we are now tightening the lasso, we must use it for the purpose of preventing future wars and establishing a feeling of mutual regard between the people of the country and ourselves. There is only one way in which this can ever be effected. We must break down the door of partition. If the brigand bureaucracy of China will remain in the way, we must walk over it. But we must have free and unrestricted intercourse. I do not propose this as an easy point to gain. It will require great tact and decision in our Plenipotentiary to obtain the privilege, and great study and foresight to hedge it about with the proper securities. You will get nothing till you show you are irresistable, and you will then get everything you show yourself resolved to have. If Lord Elgin has the perspicacity to see, and the courage to follow this bold, safe course you people at home, and especially you men of commerce at home, must support him, or he will fail. If he has not, you must push him, force him, or supersede him, for he will deserve to fail, and must fail. This is the key of the whole position Gain it, and, in the words of a Chinese merchant with whom I often discussed this question. "All men will be glad." He meant, and I mean, all men except the corrupt officials. The Mandarins have only lately discovered that they have it in their power to tax the barbarians by levying transit imposts upon articles of barbarian necessity. Year by year this power is being cautiously brought into use, and its strain will continue to increase until the imposition becomes too grievous to be borne.

The Oyster Trade of New-York.

From the Norfolk, Virginia, Argus.

In an article upon the oyster fundum of Virginia in Saturday's paper, in which we conclusively proved the expediency and necessity of some legislation in regard to the oyster, we estimated the quantity of oysters annually carried from our State to New-York at 4,000,000 bushels. The estimate was based upon the statements of traders to that port, and upon what we had from time to time seen in the public prints. The following facts and figures, besides, which have been kindly furnished us by Mr. Raymond, the editor of the New-York Times, fully substantiate our estimate. They were gathered by a gentleman connected with the market department of the Times from the dealers, and may be considered reliable.

The number of persons employed in the New-York oyster business is estimated at from 60,000 to 75,000. The boats engaged in it are valued at over $6,000,000.

Besides the estimates given below of the number of vessels employed in this trade, it is stated that several hundred boats are regularly employed during the proper seasons, in transplanting oysters in the East River, Prince's Bay, Newark Bay, and other parts of New-York Harbor and vicinity.

At least half the supply of oysters come from Virginia, either directly, or as transplanted from Prince's Bay, South of Staten Island. It is estimated that 1,200 vessels of all sizes, from 45 to 250 tons, are engaged in the Virginia oyster trade in connection with New-York City. The trade is most extensive from the beginning of November to that of April. The heaviest sales of Virginia oysters are made in Catharine Market and Oliver-slip. The total annual value of the sales of Virginia oysters (including those obtained from Prince's Bay) in New-York City, cannot be much under $3,500,000 or $4,000,000.

The East River and North River oyster trade is next in importance. About 300 vessels of all classes are employed in it. The annual sales approach $2,000,000.

There is also a large business done in what is called York Bay oysters. These are first taken from Newark Bay, and planted in the New-York Bay, between Jersey City and South Amboy. About 300 boats find employment in this branch of the business. The annual sales of York Bay oysters are estimated at 400,000 to $500,000.

One hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty vessels are employed in the oyster trade of Blue Point near South Amboy, and what is called "The Sound" on the South of Staten Island. The annual sales in New-York exceed $250,000.

Shrewsbury oysters come from Newark Bay. Only about 30 vessels are regularly engaged in business, most of the oysters being sent to market by steamers. The annual sales in new-York reach nearly $300,000

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF NEW-YORK OYSTER TRADE.

	No. vessels employed.	Val. yearly sales.
Virginia oyster trade	1,200	$4,000,000
East River and North River	300	2,000,000
York Bay	300	400,000
Blue Point and Sound	180	250,000
Shrewsbury	30	300,000
Grand Totals	2,010	$6,950,000

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

The President and his Cabinet—Political and Material Progress—Know-Nothingism in Chili—Failure of the Celebrated South American Treaty—Difficulty with a French Ship—The Case of the Boston Ship Sportsman—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: It does not require the memory of your oldest inhabitant to remember what used to be called, amongst your Gothamites, "The Tyler Grippe." Well, all Chili has been afflicted by this same miserable, bone-aching, brain-oozing-out-of-the-nose epidemic. Your correspondent is writing from his bed, whereon the said "grippe" (Imperial French rules the roost here) has laid him. So you will expect little from him this bimonthly.

Time was, and that not long ago, when a single line could embody the state of the country, with "All is going on quietly;" but there is a *tempora mutantur* kind of progressiveness going on through every branch of this Republic. Chili is beginning to climb the ladder of nations; has seen her name in the newspapers, and, to use a vulgar expression, has become too large for her pantalettes. You were long since apprised by me of the change in the Cabinet, that President Montt, who has more brains than any Cabinet he can gather around him possesses, was obliged to yield to the pressure from without, dismiss his old Cabinet, and call around him precisely the individuals designated by a rampant opposition to his Administration. Men thus forced upon the President could hardly expect his confidence, however much he might have of them. So the event has proved. He and one or two of his intimate personal friends have stood by, leaving the new Cabinet—as some one says the Almighty did with the French in 1789—to themselves, and a pretty mess they are making of it. Two of them, the best and most honorable, resigned two days since, and the others, unless they want an arsonic, Temple-of-Ephesus kind of fame, will soon follow suit. President Montt will then stand on infinitely better ground than he did before. He has allowed the people to choose his Cabinet, allowed them the exclusive handling of the ribbons of Government, and after all they have proven to their constituents that the old Magnus Apollo must hold the reins and bait the horses too. Public meetings are the order of the day. Free discussion is no longer feared. Political reunions take place every day or two, and their minutes are published, read and have their decided effect. That a political crash is approximating I have not a doubt, but whether it will reach us prior to the conclusion of the present Presidential term I cannot assure you. The resignation, the other day, of two men like Solar and Sanfuentes of their porte-folios of Hacienda and Justice are not the only signs of the times; neither are the frequent political meetings. There is one other which I give you from the very highest authority—one which, although the public has not learned it yet, is crushing in its consequences to the present *régime*. President Montt was the Secretary of State of Gen. Bulnes, the recognized god of War of Chili. Bulnes declared himself for Montt against Gen. Cruz; a bloody revolution in 1851 followed; and Montt became President. Since then Hymen has come to the rescue. The families of Bulnes and Cruz have become united by a marriage, and Bulnes has privately declared that he will support none other than Cruz. Of this latter your hosts of Chilian readers need have no doubt; of its consequences none can judge so well as they. Urmeneta, the present head of the Cabinet, is a man who for purity of motive cannot be excelled in Chili, but he has neither antecedents to which the people can point as the *point d'appui* of their confidence, nor the ability to stem the torrent that is before him. As our representative we know none better. He had our every confidence, and has now all our sympathies; but I am not giving you *our*, much less *my* opinions. I am endeavoring to convey to you those of Chili. In my own opinion, the strongest party will be that with which sides the Clergy. They, in Chili, are omnipotent. They may be laughed at, and their individual efforts may be despised; but the phalanx of a united clerical interest is a difficult one to meet in opposition in any country, and how infinitely greater in a State where religious intolerance is part of their Constitution. However may be, or what the result, I shall continue to give you all shades of it as coming events cast them before.

I have often spoken to you of Chili's advancement in almost every respect that does credit to a nation. There is no question that she is far in the van of everything Hispano-American. True, she is in part ruled by laws that were familiar to Ferdinand, the Catholic, yet even in this respect she is improving, and indigenous codes of laws are becoming the order of the day, and no State can show abler lawyers than can she. But in the mechanic arts, in general industry, in the *savoir vivre*, she has made rapid strides. Everything exotic pleases her, and yet while she loves the handiwork of Europe and our own, she is intolerant to the craftsman. The country has been filling up of late years with foreign mechanics, artisans of all kinds, who, since California gave unbounded wealth to Chili, have hastened to her shores to supply the demand upon their skill. Steam sawing mills, planing mills, steam establishments of all kinds, are going up, have gone up, and at last the intense bitter feeling of the native artisans has taken an expressive form. In this city it has been brewing for months, and a few days since in Santiago there was a public meeting of all the mechanics of the capital convened to express their feelings concerning the "encroachment upon their rights" by foreign competition. Over five hundred met in the theatre, and I need give you only one expression to satisfy you of the "spirit of the meeting." One of the indomitable democracy, in the course of his remarks, said that "the influx of foreign mechanics robbed them of their bread, and not satisfied with that, they rob us of our women. True they marry them, but every one knows that a marriage contract between a Chilian and a heretic is not valid, and as soon as they get beyond the jurisdiction of Chili they turn away their wives, &c., &c." This latter idea comes from the clergy. Foreign influence is by them well recognized as an advance towards religious tolerance, and the latter they know to be their "handwriting on the wall." This is the expression of the lower classes. They consider the floating dock lately constructed in our harbor as ruinous to their interests. Steam sawing-mills are their ruin, and a steam bakery, although it gives them their daily bread at a cheaper figure than they can purchase their diurnal watermelon, is the climax of their bankruptcy. As to the higher classes, foreigners are tolerated, and only tolerated. I now speak of the masses of the higher classes to whose tastes we cater, and whose luxurious couches we stuff, and whose *salons* we adorn with our talismanic knowledge, while they are lighted by a gas made from out the bowels of a foreign land. And yet, in contrast to all this, you have the high-minded Chilian who courts the advance of foreigners, encourages their industry, for their good strong sense tells them it is the life essence of their country's prosperity. Such men are the great leaders in the system of railroads that is connecting distant points of our Republic, and such men are at the head of the present Administration. In a social point of view none are made more welcome than the intelligent foreigner, for none better than the Chilians know how to make one forget their absence from home.

I have written to you before of the celebrated tripartite treaty between Ecuador, Chili and Peru, and predicted to you that it would end in smoke. I did not know, when I last discussed its merits in your columns, that Brazil had been invited to sign it. But she was, and flatly Don **Pedro** refused to do anything so eminently ridiculous. He sent word to the Chilian Government that he had no idea of insulting the United States by telling them what he would do in case they came fillibustering around his shores—it would be time enough when they came—and did not seem to care much whether the entire American Continent was divided between **James Buchanan**, his great and good friend, and his own Imperial Majesty. The treaty is something like the "ridiculous muss" we read about in the jolly poet, except that the former was stillborn. If it had been carried out, it would have turned out a *muss* sure enough.

Our otherwise quiet harbor was thrown into some excitement a few days since by the following fact. There is a French merchant ship here called the *Phoque*, over which (I cannot enter into details) the authorities want to exercise jurisdiction. The French Consul told them they should not. They did, however, but in the absence of any French vessel of war. The French *Chargé* in Santiago wrote some severe notes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter contended for the jurisdiction of the authorities in the premises; two vessels of His Imperial Majesty came into harbor—the authorities attempted to send on board the *Phoque*, and were met there by sixty marines from the *Lavoissier*. This, under the guns of a Chilian fort, was rather bold work. Well, M. **Limperani** continued his correspondence with the Government, and I learn that the latter have returned him his correspondence, telling him to polish his phrases a little more carefully, and that then they will be glad to hear from him. **Limperani** is said to be one of **Napoleon**'s innumerable cousins, and trouble is predicted.

I have nothing to write you about the *Sportsman*. I learn that our legation in Santiago have closed all correspondence on the matter, and have referred the question to Washington. For heaven's sake, if you wish to gain the life-enduring gratitude of your countrymen here, stir up the Administration on this subject, since if you do not, we will all have to make our exodus from Chili.

The steamer *Valdiria*, of the Royal British Mail line, ran on the rocks three days since, on the coast of Colchaqua. Her passengers were all saved, but the vessel, I learn, is a wreck. Her commander, **Strachan**, is an old and experienced seaman, but the coast is a dangerous one.

About the $7,000,000 loan nothing has as yet been done. The house of **Huth, Gruning & Co**, of this port, the agents of **Rothschilds**, offered to let the Government have $4,000,000 at once, but were refused. *Quien sabe* what will be the conduct of the Government in securing the large amount required? Money in Chili is as hard to get as with you, the oldest inhabitant never knew it scarcer. The wheat crops throughout the country are enormous, heavier than ever known, but there will be no foreign market for them now, as in the early days of Australia and California.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the *Merrimac* from home, and the *John Adams* from Panama. We have not seen a vessel of war of the United States in our waters during nearly a twelve month. The work on the railroad from this city to Santiago is at a stand. That on the southern road is progressing rapidly. Well, dear Editor, despite the "grippe," I have covered eight pages, and I may close in the words of Tristram Shandy, "Matter grows under my hands; let no man say I'll write a duodecimo."

Protestantism and Protestant Schools in France.

From the London Times.

The French Protestants are not, it would seem, allowed schools enough to carry on the education of the young members of the communion. The French law provides nominally the amplest liberty on this point; but, as a writer in the *Journal des Débats* observes, French laws take away in one part the liberties which they allow in another. The law of 1850 on primary instruction provides that every French citizen of 21 years of age, and furnished with a regular diploma testifying his capacity, can open a school after formally announcing his intention to do so. This is the gift, but now comes the drawback. The Rector of the Academic Council of the Department or the Prefect filling the same functions may object on the ground of "public morals." This proviso is, of course, only legally directed against a bad character in the schoolmaster; but, once inserted in the law, it is interpreted to apply to any bad consequence whatever which may be supposed likely to follow the erection of a Protestant school. It is voted a danger to "public morals" if the Roman Catholic part of a district dislike the erection of this new school, and if therefore discord and irritation can be apprehended. If the priesthood of the district communicate their apprehension of this result to the authorities of the commune, the authorities of the commune decide against the erection of the school, and the refusal is confirmed by the Academic Council. If the Minister of Public Instruction is appealed to, he disowns any power in the matter, and pronounces the decision of the Academic Council final. Of course, such a rule of interpretation as this is simply to say that whatever displeases the priesthood is opposed to "public morals." But not only are the Protestants denied schools, but even places of worship. Churches raised by private subscription, and ready for use, remain unoccupied in many places, for want of the necessary authorization. The Protestants, after building their church, come to the Mayor for this final legal form, and are told, to their astonishment, that there are no Protestants in the place, or not enough to make a congregation. What is to be done? In one case of this kind the village crier was sent round to beat up the members of the communion by "tuck of drum;" they appeared personally before the Mayor, who, being a liberal gentleman, did not deny the evidence of visible arithmetic, and granted the authorization.

Here is an instance of petty, grinding persecution from a body which only a dozen years ago filled Europe with its protests against what they called persecution in their own case, and on the very same subject. What limit was there to the complaints on the part of the French priesthood against the old law of public instruction, which the law of 1850 superseded? What outcries were there against the tyranny of the Institute, and the interference of the State with the liberty of instruction, and with the right of the Roman Catholics as citizens! What a watchword was that hardly ten years ago—liberty of instruction! But then it was the Roman Catholics whose liberty was curtailed. Now these very men, after protesting so fiercely and vociferously for their own "liberty of instruction," are denying the same liberty to the Protestants. They gain this result by the grossest and most palpable misinterpretation and distortion of the law—by a gloss which would be considered in this country an impudent outrage upon law and justice, and which no judge, in no court, high or low, dare sanction. Yet, with their faces fresh branded with disgrace by such acts as these, these men have the brazen effrontery to simulate surprise that English Protestants should imagine for a moment that Roman Catholic authorities countenanced persecution! "What! persecute? Impossible! That was an error of a dark age, which we have long unlearnt; that was the fault of the age—not of the religion." Yet, with these words on their lips for the benefit of the English public, Roman Catholic authorities are now actually preventing the Protestants of France from educating their own children! They deprive them not only of the privileges of citizens, but of the rights of men!

What are the Protestants of France to do under these circumstances? What are they to do amid a tyrannizing majority, which it is not worth the Government's while to check? We wish we could give them better hopes, but we know the obstinate selfishness of numerical strength, where it is not checked by the principle of justice, adopted by the country at large, and incorporated with public opinion. Probably they are not much disposed to emigrate, which was the solution of the difficulty adopted in the seventeenth century. They have, moreover, a powerful pen on their side—M. **Guizot's**—which ought to be able to do something for them. One pen has before now shaken many a huge fabric of injustice. Exposure may still have some power even in France. One ruling mind in that country, at any rate, has wider sympathies and a more liberal code than this crooked and grinding tyranny of a large sect over a small one represents. It is impossible that **Louis Napoleon** can sympathize with such a narrow, petty policy; he has larger ideas; he has a respect for enlightened public opinion. One stroke of his pen would chain this monstrous spirit of oppression in France and keep down these displays.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, Feb. 1.

Supreme Court—*General Term*.—Nos. 1 to 20 non enumerated. Nos. 100 to 120, enumerated motions, inclusive.

Common Pleas.—*Part I*.—Nos. 8, 10, 13, 64, 65, 112, 114, 123, 124, 126, 126½, 122, 132, 161, 180. *Part II*.—Nos. 127, 128, 174, 175, 216, 220, 218, 146, (first cause,) 147, (second cause,) 253, 241, 267, 269, 271, 272.

Superior Court.—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 272, 418, 470, 411, 116, 415, 523, 524, 526, 403, 528, 530, 533, 536, 532, 540, 541, 542, 545, 546, 548, 553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 561, 263, 181, 478.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE.

During the month of February Judge **Clerke** will sit at Special Term, in Chambers, to attend to *ex parte* business only. Judge **Sutherland** will sit in the Special-Term Room, and Judge **Davies** in the General-Term Room, to hear contested motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Jan. 30.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Change of place of trial of Michael Woburn.

The people vs. *Woburn*.—On Saturday last, Judge **Clerke** granted an order changing the place of trial of Woburn from the Court of Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Jacob Mussina et al. vs *Belden et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Robert Bayard vs. *The Shoe and Leather Bank*.—To entitle the plaintiff to recover in this case he must aver and prove a readiness on his part at the time and place to perform the contracts on his part, and as the defendant was not bound to part with his property until paid for, a tender of payment should have been averred at the time, &c.

Henry H. Morange vs. *Peter Morris*.—The acts to be performed by the parties to this agreement were concurrent, and therefore the plaintiff, to entitle himself to recover, must not only have been ready and willing to have performed on his part, but must aver a tender of performance on his part at the time, &c. Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

David Bank vs. *Thos. Whitehead, receiver, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer.

Ellen Doherty vs. *Wm. Spratt et al.*—Judgment for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged premises. Decree to declare that defendant Spratt, and estate of Nicholson & Sealey, liable for deficiency. Samuel Jones appointed referee.

Richard Corkery, &c., vs. *James Sheehan*.—Judgment for plaintiff for specific performance of contract.

The American Exchange Bank vs. *Geo. Webb et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Henry Meehan vs. *Chas. B. Hart*.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer; plaintiff at liberty to amend on payment of $10 costs.

Geo. Bennett et al. vs. *Alex. Frear et al.*—*Lilas Burn et al.* vs. *The Same*.—Complaints in each case as to the defendant Frear dismissed with costs.

Samuel Leeds vs. *Wm. Brown et al.*—Judgment settling assignment to assignees.

Samuel Knapp & Henry D Peck vs. *S. Coogan*.—Motion for perpetual injunction denied, and complaint dismissed with costs.

Augustus Thomas et al. vs *John Connolly*.—Decree for specific performance of contract.

Maria Winslow, by, &c., vs. *David T. Winslow*.—Judgment declaring marriage null and void, with costs.

John Seizer, Jr., vs. *Hippolite Mail and Otis P. Jewett*.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days, upon payment of costs.

Chas. M. Sanders vs. *Ophelia F. Taylor, adm'r, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. *Henry H. Wolcott et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer; defendants leave to answer, &c.

Bela S. Squires, &c., vs. *Joseph Hayes et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Susan Summers vs. *Geo. Jarvis et al.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Edw'd S. Sandford, Pres't., &c., vs. *Board of Supervisors of New-York*.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

Henry F. Turner vs. *Van Collem et al.*; *Philip Frankenheim et al* vs. *The Same*; and *Meyer H. Meyer* vs. *The Same*.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrers in each case, with liberty to the defendants to answer in 20 days, on payment of costs.

Alex. Duncan et al. vs. *Alexander Bonnell et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Francis A. Palmer, &c., vs. *Elisha Smedley*; *The Same* vs. *Abel Brigbee*; *The Same* vs. *Lewis Griffin*; *The Same* vs. *Needham Maynard*; *The Same* vs. *Ezra Castle*.—Judgment for defendants in each cause, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend on payment of costs.

Gershon A. Seixas vs. *Henry L. Hewletts et al.*—Judgment for defendants, on demurrer to their answer, with costs.

S. P. Nash et al., Trustees, vs. *Wetmore & Cryder*.—Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs for the value of the securities deposited with the defendants by Coates & Co., Nov 15, 1847, with advance made by Coates & Co, Oct. 30, 1847, to Mr. Geo. Peabody.

David Johnson vs. *Henry Snyder*.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

John D Van Buren and wife vs. *John B. Dash et al.*—Judgment that the devisees in the will of Hannah Bovie to Daniel B. Dash and Ann Van Buren did not lapse by reason of the death of the devisees in the life-time of the testatrix, but the same vested in the surviving children of the said devisees respectively, according to the provisions of the statute. A decree to be entered accordingly, with directions that the costs of all the parties be paid out of the estate.

John J. Palmer, Receiver, vs. *George M. Robinson et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, in conformity with report of Referee.

John Welton vs *Russell P. Prall et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Daniel Palmer vs. *Jas. Myers et al.*—Judgment that the assignment by Brown & Snow, dated March 21, 1857, of the partnership property of the firm of Johnson, Brown & Co, composed of Wm. H. Johnson and said Brown & Snow, to the defendants, Myers & Lowery, without the assent and concurrence of Wm. H. Johnson, the other partner, is absolutely void and presents no obstacle to the relief prayed for in the complaint.

A receiver must be appointed of all the property of the partnership of Johnson, Brown & Co., and the injunction now existing must be continued until the final hearing. A reference must be taken to John W. Ashmead. Esq., as Referee, to appoint a receiver and determine the requisite amount of security.

Alanson Robison vs. *Frederick M. Kelly et al.*; *Jas. E. Kelly* vs. *The Same*; *Ebenezer Kelly* vs. *The Same*; *Ebenezer Kelly, Pres't &c.*, vs. *The Same*; *Wells D. Walbridge* vs. *The Same*.—Judgment that the assignment by Townsend & Stephens, dated Jan. 6, 1857, of the partnership property of the firm of Kelly, Townsend & Co., composed of Fred'k M. Kelly and said Townsend & Stephens, without the assent and concurrence of said Kelly, is absolutely void, and presents no obstacle for the relief prayed for in the complaint.

A receiver must be appointed of all the property of the partnership of Kelly, Townsend & Co., and judgment now existing must be continued until the final hearing. A reference may be taken. Waldo Hutchins, Esq., as referee, to appoint a receiver and determine the requisite amount of security.

Ebenezer Kelly vs. *Frederick M. Kelly*.—Judgment for plaintiff and order for appointment and a like reference to same referee.

Thos. Colyer vs. *The Excelsior Fire and Mutual Insurance Company*.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs, with liberty to defendants to apply to make complaint more definite and certain.

Henry C. Buck et al. vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.*—Judgment for defendants. Complaint dismissed with costs.

Selig Steinhardt vs. *Franklin J. Bean et al.*—The original security in this case is not tainted with usury, by reason of the money paid for extending the time of payment of the mortgage; such payment is to be deemed on account of the principal interest secured by the mortgage. There must be the usual decree of foreclosure and sale. Lots 134, 135 and 136 of the plaintiff's covenant may be sold to pay $1,500 of principal and interest: and on that sum and lots on Sixty-sixth-street, to pay $1,000 of principal and interest owing on that sum.

Geo. C. Genet vs. *Charlotte G. Prince et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with costs.

N. Wright et al. vs. *Thos. W. Pearsall*.—Report of referee confirmed.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

THE CRANE ALIMONY—MRS. CRANE VINDICATED.

Mary H. Crane, by, &c., vs. *John W. Crane*.—The sum of $100 must be paid by the defendant to buy clothing for the children, and the further sum of $200 to pay their board and lodging until May next, provided the suit continues so long; the times and manner of payment of the $200 to be examined on the settlement of order.

George H. Penfield vs. *Thomas Tempest et al.*—If the plaintiff consents to the dissolution of the injunction, so far as it restrains the defendant Draper, the motion for the amendment to bring in White as a party defendant must be denied. If the plaintiff does not so consent, he must be made a party defendant, and the injunction, as to the defendant, Draper, must be dissolved. As to the defendant, Tempest, the motion to dissolve the injunction must be denied without cost to either party on this motion.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Mathias Huelin et al. vs. *John P. Ridner*.—Motion granted—defendant to stipulate not to sue.

The same vs. *The same*.—The facts relied on by the plaintiffs for the injunction being fully denied by the defendants, the motion is denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

The same vs. *The same*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

THE GREENWICH-STREET MURDER.

The Evidence on both sides Concluded—Interesting Medical Testimony—Tactics of the Defence—More Impunity for Crime.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The trial of Maurice O'Connell was continued on Saturday, some delay being occasioned by the absence of a Juror. On his arrival, James Silvey was the first witness sworn. He was a Sergeant of Police of the First Ward; he examined the premises in Greenwich-street on the day after the homicide, and visited them again that (Saturday) morning, when he found them in the same condition. He produced a diagram of the basement.

Eliza Diedrich, sister of Mrs. Marten, wife of the keeper of the saloon, was next examined by the District-Attorney. She lived in the saloon No. 32 Greenwich-street; Teresa Spitzlein, the deceased, slept in the kitchen near her room; witness was not married, but was the mother of a child; she went to bed with her child about eight o'clock on the 9th of November; when she left the bar-room, there were four persons remaining in the cellar, her sister, her sister's husband, and two girls named Mary and Louisa; she was in bed little more than an hour when she heard a rap at the door of the saloon; there was some disturbance, and she got up and took her child in her arms; four boys were then in the saloon; she identified them as the accused; they came to her bed as she was leaving it; they followed her into the bar-room; one of them, who wore a hairy coat, and whom she identified as Toole, approached her from behind and threw her down; he placed his hand in her pocket, and took two shillings from it; he kicked her; she caught up her child, which had fallen down, and ran into the street to look for a policeman; she could not find one; on her return she went to her landlady's room, on the first floor, and got that lady to accompany her to the yard; the landlady caught hold of O'Connell, who was in the yard, and said, "I guess you are the boy that made the muss down stairs," he pushed from her and ran off; witness then went down to the basement, and saw Teresa Spitzlein lying on her bed; she was very pale; sweat was running from her face; foam was pouring from her mouth, she groaned, and died in about ten minutes.

The witness groaned in imitation of the deceased, and the spectators who thronged the Court, and who are composed chiefly of the worst thieves, and hardest characters of the City, especially of the First Ward, immediately burst into a roar of laughter. Judge Whiting remarked that that was the kind of joking attributed to Counsel in the New-York *Herald* of that morning.

Louisa Muller was next examined, but her evidence was not of the least importance.

Michael Gilfeather, policeman of the First Ward, testified to the removal of the body of deceased from the saloon to the Sub-Station-house in Trinity-place on the morning after the murder.

Karl Franz Christian, the next witness, deposed that he was a fiddler by profession, lived at the saloon No. 32 Greenwich-street at the time of the murder, and heard the rapping at the door, made by Sailor Dan and the other parties, for admittance; he was frightened, and hid himself in a dark room adjoining the bar, where he remained until after the disturbance was over; he heard Teresa, the deceased, say several times, "I won't do it;" when he left his hiding place, he heard Mrs. Marten say, 'I think that woman is dead;" he assisted in placing Teresa on the bed; she was very pale, and there was a foam about her mouth; he remained in the cellar all night, but was arrested next morning, and taken to the Station-house.

This witness, as well as all the others, was examined by Mr. Clinton, in a very prolonged and tedious manner, nothing being elicited that in any way impeached the veracity of the deponent.

Dorothea Spelter, landlady of the premises, confirmed the statement of Eliza Diedrich, in reference to her accosting O'Connell, the prisoner, in the yard.

The witness Christian was recalled to testify to a point of no importance, and the prosecution rested their case.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

The testimony for the defence was mainly as to the good character of O'Connell. James Wessels, a hack stable-keeper, said he was a good boy, but confessed ignorance of his nocturnal associations. Ex-Captain of First Ward Police, Michael Halpin, ditto; also knew deceased; had seen her in bad places; usually saw her at work, however, or running messages; noticed that she was humbly clad, and never dressed in a flashy manner; never saw her converse with anybody, except some girls; did not know anything against her character, except that he had seen her in bad places. William Kuntz, a German ex-policeman of the First Ward, also gave O'Connell a fair character, as far as he knew, and Teresa, the deceased, a bad one; he and others arrested 43 bad women in one night, and her among the rest, but she was discharged the next morning, as there was nothing against her; he had seen O'Connell lurking about Tin-Pot Alley, with Sailor Dan. Frederick Gerke knew a little of O'Connell, and never saw anything bad about him, but was quite ignorant of his whereabouts at nights, or of his companions at any time. Patrick Joyce never knew he was a bad boy, and also did not know his companions. Thomas Lawler, ditto, ditto. Frederick Ziejer knew him, and thought his character to be good, but didn't know where, or with whom, he spent his nights. William Kuntz, recalled, gave Mrs Marten a bad character; would not believe her under oath.

Mr. Clinton then called

Dr. C. R. Gilman, Professor in one of the Medical Colleges of the City. He said, in reply to questions put to him *seriatim* by the counsel—In my medical judgment strangulation would not cause death after the patient had got up and walked about,—that is, walking to any extent; when a person dies of strangulation he becomes insensible; it seems to me that any voluntary motion would negative the idea of strangulation; I could not tell, as a matter of scientific knowledge, whether a person died of congestion of the brain, without examination; congestion of the brain is not always a concomitant of strangulation; distention of the stomach, so as to hold a gallon of liquid, would, I suppose, not tell whether a blow had been received on the stomach during life-time; there may be none, or there may be much gas twenty-four hours after death; a pint would not be an unusual quantity.

Mr. Clinton proposed to read to the witness the report of Dr. Finnell's testimony as to the *post mortem* examination of the deceased, from the *Herald* of that morning. (That testimony being manifestly most unfit for publication, did not appear in the Times.)

Ex-Judge Whiting said the *Herald* was a very bad authority, as was shown by its article on the trial, which was published that morning.

Mr. Clinton read the testimony.

Dr. Gilman resumed his evidence.—From Dr. Finnell's *post mortem* alone, I do not think it possible to give a professional judgment as to the cause of death. One physician might think she died of one thing, another of another, and each opinion would be conjectured; I think if her brain had been examined, the cause of her death might have been arrived at, but at present it is mere conjecture. My best opinion is that she died of apoplexy with effusion—that some little time before her death she had a rupture of some blood vessel in the brain; I think that explains the fact; a short time before her death there must have been a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain; the blood would be poured out from the ruptured vessel slowly, and would of course produce its effects upon the system gradually. This differs from congestion, because, from the nature of the case, it goes on, if left to itself, from bad to worse, and produces death. In a case of congestion, if a patient is left to himself, and lives at all, he would be likely to improve, or he would remain stationary and insensible till he died; this patient had not so much congestion as to prevent her walking about, and I think an amount of congestion which would have killed her in half an hour would utterly have negatived her walking about. The thing is impossible. Any description of violence would produce apoplexy; it might be produced by a fall or a hundred things; apoplexy, without effusion of blood, is rarely fatal short of twelve hours; where effusion of blood is going on incessantly it may be fatal in a much shorter time, varying from a few minutes onward, depending on the rapidity with which the blood was poured out; as a general rule apoplexy is certainly not a common attendant of strangulation—congestion is. In my opinion the death of this woman was not the result of strangulation. From the appearance of her person, I should judge that her association with these boys was not voluntary. It is not impossible that it might have been voluntary, but it is exceedingly improbable.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—Congestion of the brain means suffusion, fullness, apoplexy: effusion, emptiness. I have never conducted a *post mortem* examination in cases of strangulation or suffocation; my statement in respect to Dr. Finnel's *post mortem* was not based on my own observations; I do not think a person could get up, walk about and die from strangulation; a weight upon the body of a woman who was held by the throat by a man, would tend to produce asphyxia; she would be strangled more easily; the age of the woman would, as a general rule, have something to do with the apoplexy; it would be more common in old than in young people; when a blood-vessel in the brain is ruptured, physicians call it congestive apoplexy; when it is not ruptured, they call it congestion; persons are said to die of apoplexy when there is simple congestion; in a case of apoplexy, with effusion, a person may walk, but in a case without effusion, he cannot walk; taking the *post mortem* examination as given by Dr. Finnell, accompanied by the scratches and the other appearances on the body, I am of opinion that the woman died by violence.

To Mr. Clinton.—When I speak of violence I do not allude to any particular kind of violence; I mean that I think she did not die a natural death.

Professor Joseph M Smith was next called by Mr. Clinton. I am, he said, one of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; I heard the questions put to Dr. Gilman as to the cause of death, from the *post-mortem* examination of Dr. Finnell; after reflecting on the case, and carefully weighing all the circumstances, I am not enabled to form a judgment on which my mind can rest with regard to the cause of death. several modes in which the patient might have died present themselves to me; my reflections led me to analyze the subject somewhat in this way: Was there anything in the cavity of the abdomen so abnormal as to cause death in this case? I have heard of nothing; yet I would remark there were evidences of decided disease in the abdomen—disease that existed while the patient was living; this was evinced in the condition of the liver, called by physicians scirrhosis, or chronic disease of the liver; in scirrhosis, the time may arrive when there would be dropsy in the abdomen—that is an exceedingly common occurrence; I do not hear of any other morbid appearance in the cavity of the abdomen, except it might be the distension of the stomach, which might arise from morbid secretions undergoing a change; this state might be either *post mortem* or *ante mortem*.

Q.—Was there disease in the lungs or heart? A.—Nothing is said of organic disease there which would account for death, except a congested state of the lungs found after death, and which is very common, in *post mortem* appearances, of death from any cause; nor was there any condition in the chest which would account for death so suddenly; but the question would arise whether there was any interruption to the respiration, any obstruction of the air-passages from the mouth to the lungs, which would produce strangulation; from what I have heard of the case, it could hardly have existed if the patient were able to walk any distance; such walking would allow of a restoration of breathing, which would give the patient a good chance of recovery; on that point I cannot speak decisively. I have no precedent to form an opinion; if a patient, after being interrupted in his respiration, was able to stand erect, and walk forward some distance, it seems to me that respiration would be restored; that would be settled, in some degree, by the appearance of the lungs in a *post mortem* examination; I cannot form a decided judgment; whether, if the contents of the cranium had been inspected, they would have revealed the cause of death, is uncertain—it is impossible to say without examination; death, in many cases, occurs mysteriously, and when *post mortem* examinations take place, physicians are left undecided as to the cause of death; in such instances death may arise from a complication of causes, which I cannot explain in relation to this case; I cannot fix on any cause as to the death of this patient which will satisfy myself.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—I might have formed an opinion as to the cause of her death if her head had been examined; from what I have heard, I have no decisive opinion as to whether her death was the result of violence or not; doctors differ; it is a very common thing for them to do so.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a man having his head taken off by a cannon-ball, and then walking some distance? A.—I never have.

A.—You never have read of such a case? A.—I have not read, or heard, or seen such a case, nor do I expect to see one.

Q.—Have you studied many works on medical jurisprudence? A.—I have not.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Beck? A.—I know the work.

Q.—I think you will find that case of the cannon-ball in Beck. You think it could not have occurred? A.—I am not prepared to deny that it did not occur. I should think it would not occur.

Q.—Do the marks about the throat of the deceased indicate violence? A.—The marks about her throat and the other parts of her person indicate violence. There is no other way of explaining it.

Q.—Do you not often say that persons died of congestion, when they died of apoplexy? A.—We often call it apoplexy, when on a closer examination it would prove to be congestive apoplexy, or, to speak more scientifically, cerebral hemorrhage; foam in the mouth may be produced by strangulation or apoplexy; it would indicate difficulty of respiration—some obstruction in the lungs or windpipe; it might be produced by pressure on the throat.

The witness here left the stand, and by mutual consent the testimony was closed on the side of the defence and on that of the prosecution. The summing up of counsel will commence to-day.

It is understood that the argument of the defence will mainly rest upon a technicality. The indictment specifically charges that the death of the unfortunate woman was produced by strangulation. The testimony of Drs. Gilman and Smith will be produced to show that she did not die of strangulation, producing congestion of the brain, but of apoplexy. An attempt, arising from the success of that argument, will, it is said, be made to show what, in legal phraseology, is called a variation between the *indictment* and the *proof*, the indictment charging strangulation, the proof showing apoplexy. And on this point, in the face of the prisoner's own plea of manslaughter in the first degree, it is trusted, by the defence, that O'Connell may be acquitted.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Slosson, Hoffman and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Loyal S Pond vs. *Oliver H. Jones*.—Judgment reversed; order of reference wanted. New trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

Daniel Owen vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company*.—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

James Ross et al. vs. *Geo. F. West*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

James E. Wood vs. *William H. Merritt*.—Judgment modified, reducing amount. Costs of appeal to defendant.

Phœbe A Brown vs. *John Orser, Sheriff*.—New trial. Costs to abide event.

Benjamin Dary vs. *Calvin S. Knight*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

George Caplin vs. *Joseph Bessicks*.—New trial upon payment of costs of former trial, unless plaintiff consent to reduce the amount.

Julius Strauss vs. *Karl Walter*.—Judgment affirmed.

Charles Hiebner vs. *Samuel P. Townsend*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas H. Simonson vs. *John Moore*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Robert G. Dayton vs. *Edward Macomber*.—Judgment reversed; order of reference discharged. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Peter J. Wellsburgh vs. *The Knickerbocker Association*—New trial, costs to abide event.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs *The Empire Stone Dressing Company*.—New trial before the same Referee, costs to abide the event.

Samuel J. McDougall vs. *Charles E. Fogg*.—New trial ordered. Order of reference discharged, costs to abide event.

Ordered—That the January Trial Term of this Court be extended to and including Saturday, Feb. 6, 1858.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Jan 30.

Before Justices Osborn and Kelly.

The Court was opened at the usual hour, the Court room filled with the usual number of spectators, and the prisoner's box as full as usual. There were 58 cases on the calendar: 30 prison cases, 7 suspended cases, and 21 bail cases.

Robert O'Neill, a boy, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to steal from a peddler's wagon. Wolf Kantashner was the complainant. The boy was found guilty, and sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

Robert Kennedy had committed an assault and battery upon Catherine, his wife, Jan. 27. She took the stand and testified with tears in her eyes. *Judge Kelly*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Have you got any children by him? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, I've got a baby three months old. He's always abusing me, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Can you get along without him? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, indade I can, and I've got a little girl by him that's five years old, and I'm sure, Sir—— *Judge Osborn*—That'll do. Step down. We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for two months.

John Lanning was brought to the bar charged with the same offence. He gave his wife Mary a beating, (Jan. 28.) *Judge Osborn*—Is this your husband? *Witness*—Yes. Sir. *Judge Kelly*—Did he beat you? *Witness*—He won't do it again, Sir, I'm sure he won't, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You want to discharge him, eh? Very well, (to the prisoner,) you may go.

John Charlton and his wife Mary lived very unhappily together at No. 202 Broome-street. He gave her a bating (Jan. 24.) It was not the first time he had done it, she said. *Judge Osborn*—This *your* husband, too? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. He's always beating me, Sir.—The officer who arrested Charlton said he was a bad fellow. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

A number of prisoners were here discharged, the witnesses failing to appear.

Joseph Hallan, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief. It appears he went to a building in Pine-street, broke the lock and entered. *Judge Osborn*—Why did you do this? *Prisoner*—I was going to sleep there. I was in the habit of sleeping there formerly when my employer kept the store. *Judge Osborn*—How much is the damage? *Witness*—Well, fixing the lock cost 50 cents and then the door was broken. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and fine him $5.

John Holmes had given his wife Julia a beating, (Jan 27,) at 23 Leonard street, where they resided. They were both colored. *Judge Osborn*—Is this the first time you've had him arrested? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose you're willing to try him once more, ain't you? *Witness* (with emphasis)—*No*, Sir.—The prisoner was a sea-faring man. *Judge Osborn*—Are you going to sea? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—When? *Prisoner*—As soon as I can get a ship. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll fine you $25, and meantime if you ship to go to sea we'll let you go *Prisoner*—I can't get a chance to go to sea. *Judge Osborn*—Plenty of chances to go to sea if you want to go. The prisoner went into prison grumbling.

Mary Ann Thompson (colored) was charged by Mary Jones (colored) with stealing a hoop (gold) bracelet worth $3 (Jan 27). The two women met in a negro dance-house, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, and, it was alleged, Mary Ann assaulted Mary and tore the ear-ring from her ear. There were about a score of negroes in one corner of the Court room. "There's a *cloud* of witnesses over there," said Judge **Osborn**. One of these said "Mary Ann didn't steel the ear-ring. She (complainant) clinched Mary Ann, and by the clinching Mary lost her ear-ring." This testimony was deemed conclusive. *Judge Osborn*—There's no larceny in that. That'll do. Discharge her. If she'd made a complaint of assault and battery it would have been a different thing.

Fanny White (colored) was charged by the same complainant with assault and battery. Mary said that, having entered the complaint in the above case at the Tombs, she was going home when Fanny assaulted her at the corner of Centre and Anthony streets, Jan. 29. *Counsel*—Any witnesses on behalf of this woman White? (Aside)—Rather a curious name to give a woman of her complexion.—A witness for the defence was placed on the stand, and stated that Fanny was the aggrieved, and not the aggressor. *Counsel*—How many were there of you colored ladies together? *Witness*—There was Mary Jones, Fanny White, and Mary Ann Thompson, and—— *Judge Osborn*—No matter for their names; he only wants to know how many. The Judge thinks there's enough evidence here to convict her. It's best to separate the parties. We find her guilty, and sentence her to the Penitentiary for one month.—Counsel made a speech. He said there were two witnesses on one side, and two on the other, and although none of them were of the purest morals, probably they were all at least equally credible; that one of the witnesses for the prosecution was a "State Prison bird." He asked to be permitted to call more witnesses. *Judge Osborn*—The next case, Mr. Johnson.—Counsel made another speech in vain. Fanny was taken into prison.

Mary Frank (colored) was charged with an assault and battery on Mary Williams, (colored.) The witness took the stand. *Counsel*—One moment, one moment. We appeal this case to the General Sessions. I shan't consent that any more of my clients shall be sent to prison on the evidence of Blackwell's Island convicts. *Judge Osborn*—On the face of the papers this is a felony, and can't be tried here. We order it to the General Sessions. The result will be that she'll be sent to State Prison instead of to the Penitentiary.

John Sheridan was accused of stealing a turkey worth $2 from Egbert Patterson, No. 415 Sixth-avenue, Jan 28. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I've got to say that I don't know where I got the turkey. I believe some one gave me the turkey to carry up to Twenty-fourth-street. I was intoxicated at the time. That's all I know about it.—The officer who arrested the prisoner was present. *Judge Osborn*—Was he intoxicated when you arrested him? *Officer*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Why don't the complainant come here? *Officer*—I don't know; he was to have been here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, it's his business to be here. Discharge the prisoner.

Archibald McGinnegan, previously convicted of an assault and battery on officer Timothy Cornell, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Jan. 20, entered a plea of insanity. His friends promised to take care of him if he was discharged. *Judge Osborn*—Will you keep him quiet now? *Friend*—We'll try. *Judge Osborn*—Because if you don't we can sentence him any time.

James Ryan, accused by William F. Heldeman of a petit larceny, was discharged. *Judge Osborn*—In this case the complainant is willing he shall be let off, as he is not satisfied that there was a larceny.

Michael Conway was charged with stealing six boxes of cigars worth $9 from Walter Wilde *Judge Osborn*—Is the complainant here? *Clerk*—The officer's here. *Judge Osborn*—The Judge says it has been settled. Discharge him.

The case of George Ward, of No. 109 West-street, charged with fraudulently selling through tickets to Baltimore, *via* Camden and Amboy Railroad, to Frederick Wiggins, was transferred to the General Sessions, Mr. Sedgwick, the acting District-Attorney, having given his legal opinion that it should be tried before the latter tribunal.

James Eustace, it was alleged, stole a live hog worth $6, and weighing 96 pounds, the property of George Teifel, (Jan 28.) The complainant, a German, took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on.—The witness started to go. *Judge Osborn*—Here, stay where you are. Tell us what you know. You speak English, don't you? *Witness*—A leetles. *Judge Osborn*—Did he steal the hog? *Witness*—Vell, I gets it stoled and I finds it in that man's house there. *Judge Osborn*—How did you know it was your hog? *Witness*—I goes around and looks for mine hog, and a man tells me that mine hog goes through the street and—*Judge Osborn*—What mark is there by which you know the hog? *Witness*—I knows de kind of bork.—Officer Miller arrested the prisoner. Witnesses for the defence testified that the prisoner bought the hog, and slaughtered it and cut it up into pieces. *Judge Osborn*—Well, there's so much doubt about the evidence that we can't convict him. Discharge him.

Daniel Harrington had been complained of by Edward Barry, who said he assaulted him, Jan. 29. *Counsel*—Well, are you willing to let him off? *Witness*—If the Judge would be so kind.—He was discharged. *Witness*—But I don't want him to do it again. *Counsel*—Oh! he won't.

Capt. George W. Walling, of the Fourth Precinc Police, had preferred a complaint against Samuel Johnson, charging him with keeping a disorderly house at No. 75 Roosevelt-street. The prisoner acknowledged that he kept a cellar in which negroes danced at night. Capt. Walling could not testify to any disorder beyond loud laughing and noise at the house. Another Fourth Ward officer was placed on the stand. *Counsel*—Did you ever see a fight there? *Witness*—I was called in there once to—— *Counsel*—No; answer my question. *Witness*—Well, I'm going to; I was called in—*Counsel*—Answer yes or no. Have you any interest in prosecuting him? The idea of a Policeman coming here with a mouth full of blood and feathers! [Laughter.] *Witness*—No, I never saw a fight inside.—The prisoner was acquitted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*.

New York, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 20 bbls. Ashes, 6,637 bbls. Flour, 44,734 bushels Corn, 275 bags Oats, 613 bags Malt, 416 pkgs. Provisions, and 165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at old prices. Pots, $5 62½; Pearls, $5 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,100 bbls., including 1,207 bbls. Pots, and 893 bbls Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, during the week, No. 1 Quercitron has been quite scarce, and in demand at $28 ⅌ ton. 300 bags Baltimore changed hands at $22 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite briskly inquired for at ¼c. ⅌ ℔ higher prices, and sales have been reported of 7,800 bags at from 9c.@10½c., including one cargo of 4,700 bags at 9¼c., and another of 2,600 bags at 9c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have been in moderate demand within our range. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8¾c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¼c.; Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12½c., Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c.@8½c., ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair request at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bales, including Middling at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10⅞c. for Gulf, ⅌ ℔.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Camphor has been freely purchased, including Crude at 20c., cash, and 21c., 6 months; and Refined at 26c., cash, and 26½c., short credit. Holders now ask 22c.@24c. for Crude, and 28c.@30c. for Refined, 6 months' time. Castor Oil has been in fair demand, here and in Boston, at 97½c.@$1 10 ⅌ gallon. Other articles are rather sparingly sought after at about previous quotations.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, are quoted at $1 50 ⅌ box. 3,000 boxes No. 1 have been taken for export, on terms not disclosed.

FISH—The market is dull, with an ample supply of Cod, and heavy stocks of Herring. Mackerel are not so plenty. Prices lean in favor of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered than it is needed by purchasers, and prices have declined considerably, closing with a downward tendency. Sales 4,500 bales.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 35@ 4 55
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 15@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 470 bbls superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at former rates. Sales 530 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 50@$8 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—The market is quiet, and prices are rather heavy. Raisins may be quoted at $2 45 for Layer, and $2 10 for Bunch, ⅌ whole box. Currants, 9c.@10c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 9½c.@15c.; Shelled do., 22c.; Walnuts, 9c.; Figs, 7c.; Dried Apples, 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; and Peanuts at 95c.@$1 12½ ⅌ bushel. A cargo of some 3,000 boxes Sicily Oranges and Lemons was offered at auction, in Baltimore, last Wednesday, and sales were made of 1,600 boxes Oranges at $2 25@$2 35, and of 60 boxes Lemons at $2@$2 25 ⅌ box, the balance being withdrawn. 50 bags Walnuts were also sold at 7¾c.@8c., and 30 bags Filberts at 7¼c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Barley are inactive and nominal. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 12,500 bushels, new crop, at 60c.@70c. for inferior to prime Yellow, and 66c.@71c. for fair to very good white Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Chicago, Jan. 25.

Flour, bbls	26,030	Rye, bushels	2,027
Wheat, bushels	670,572	Barley, bushels	38,403
Corn, bushels	4,746	Oats, bushels	32,323

The Toronto *Globe* says that the total exports of Wheat and Flour from Toronto, during the past two years, compare as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
1856	171,730	1,225,352
1857	162,478	505,622
Decrease	8,252	719,730

The *Globe* adds: This is a decrease of 100 ⅌ cent. on the value, and of 75 on the quantity exported. This indicates a large amount of grain in our vicinity, yet to come forward. Yet there must still be a greater quantity in other parts of the country, for the shipments from Toronto are much in excess in proportion to other ports,—the cause of which is, that our dealers here had greater facilities during the Fall for the purchase of produce.

HAY—Sales, 450 bales North River, at 65c.@70c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are inactive at former quotations. Stock in first hands, to-day, 357,383, against 34,500 same time last year, and 58,073 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 1½c.@3c. ⅌ ℔.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet stiffly held. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales transpired of 1,500 pigs, part Spanish, $5 37½; and part Virginian at $5 35c., cash. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—A limited demand, prevails for all kinds at our quotations. Porto Rico, 20c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 16c.@19c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet at previous quotations.

OILS—Continue in slack request at unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 25 for Mess, and $12@$12 15 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Lard appears in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last embrace 330 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is pretty brisk at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 275 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—12c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 37½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Are quiet but firm, in this market. In Philadelphia during the week, there has been a good demand for Cloverseed, and prices have advanced. Sales of 1,000 bushels at $5 25@$5 50 ⅌ 64 ℔s., 40 tons recleaned from second hands at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., and 600 sacks at $5 75. Small sales of Timothy at $2 50@$2 75, and 300 sacks Red Top at $3 50.

SPICES—Have been in good request at our quotations. No. 1 Nutmegs at 50c.@52½c.; Mace at 40c.@42½c.; Cassia, in mats, at 25c.@26c.; Pepper at 8c.@8¼c., in bond, and 8½c. free; Cloves, 6¾c.@7c.; Jamaica Pimento at 5¾c.@6., and Race Ginger at 4¾c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Are less sought after—owing to the advanced prices claimed by factors. Small sales transpired, to-day, including Cuba, at 4¾c.@6¼c.; Porto Rico at 5½c.@6c.; and New-Orleans at 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. The stock of Sugars here, to-day, comprises 3,344 hhds. of all kinds,—against 5,837 hhds. same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 ℔s. prime at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Are in fair request at uniform quotations.

TIN—The demand is moderate at about former prices.

WHISKY—Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at 21½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand for Wool has been very moderate during the week. The firmness of holders has contributed to impede business. Buyers claim considerable reduction, and failing to get these, they purchase with great reserve,—expecting to be able to secure supplies later in the season, on terms more satisfactory to them. The current receipts are moderate,—but, in the absence of any sales of importance, the supplies in first hands are gradually increasing. The demand from manufacturers is quite spiritless,—the dull trade in manufactured goods discouraging production. In Philadelphia, during the week, holders were firm, and 40,000 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled, were taken by manufacturers at from 30c.@50c. ⅌ ℔. on time—the latter for fine clips. In Baltimore, a limited inquiry prevailed at unaltered quotations.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ⅌ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¼d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Francis P. Sage*, 1,100 tons, to Melbourne, at about $15,000; a bark to Venice, Timber, $9; a ship from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, 7-16d.; a bark, 374 tons, to St. Michaels, Corn, 18c., or if to Cork 23c.; a schooner, 244 tons, three voyages to Porto Rico and back, the first 35c. and $2 50 for Sugar and Molasses, and the other two 40c. and $3; one 250 tons, *from* New-Haven to Porto Rico, and back to the United States, 40c. and $3; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 35c. and $2 50; one, 280 tons, same voyage, $1,800; one, 350 tons, to St. Jago and back, 37½c. for Sugar, and $3 25 under and $2 50 on deck for Molasses; a schooner, 950 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,050.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

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☞ John H. Tysor. New-Brunswick, N. J., will furnish the Daily, Weekly or Semi-Weekly Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning some additional European intelligence from our files by the *Canada*. It is understood that the *Ariel*, which put back to Cork disabled, will remain in that port a few days to undergo temporary repairs, and will then proceed to Liverpool to have her shaft mended. We learn from the London *News* that some further butcheries of English fugitives, of both sexes, had taken place in Oude. These atrocities, it is said, have been committed by some minor tribes, who have only lately joined the insurgents, for the purpose of making the best terms they could with the Sepoys. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* speaks of Mr. Reed, our Commissioner to China, as being on board the *Minnesota*. This is an error. Mr. Reed, at the date of the letter in question, (Nov. 28.) had not returned from Macao, where he was in consultation with the European Plenipotentiaries. The letter from our Paris correspondent, published elsewhere, will be found to contain a variety of interesting information.

The Kansas question in Congress is approaching its culmination. Clarkson, the special messenger from Gen. Calhoun, having the Lecompton Constitution in his care, together with the official canvass of the votes cast on the 21st of December, when that instrument was first submitted to the people of the Territory, has arrived in Washington, and delivered his charge to the President, who, it is thought, will send it in to-day, accompanied by the Message, which has been some time prepared. This will undoubtedly lead to the most exciting debate of the session, and the proceedings of Congress will be looked for with intense interest.

Mr. Stanton, late Secretary of Kansas Territory, has issued an address to the people of the United States in vindication of his conduct while occupying that position and that of Acting-Governor. He sets forth at length the condition of affairs in the Territory at the time, and justifies his course in assembling the Legislature, for which act he was removed, on the score of imperative necessity. We publish the document elsewhere.

The new seat of Government of Canada—the selection of which has been a bone of contention for a year or more—has been finally decided upon. The place selected is the town of Ottawa, the dépôt of the lumber trade on the Ottawa River, numbering at present scarcely more than 7,000 inhabitants. The choice gives great dissatisfaction.

The preliminary examination of Wm. S. Tuckerman, on a charge of robbing the mails between New-York and Boston, was concluded at New-Haven on Saturday. Mr. Holbrook, special mail agent, testified as to the detection of Tuckerman in the robberies and his capture. Tuckerman, through counsel, waived further examination, and, in default of $20,000 bail, was remanded to prison in New-Haven, to await his trial on the 23d inst.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred at the Smithsonian House in Broadway, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A young man named Wm. R. Robinson, while in a fit of delirium tremens, shot himself through the head with a pistol, killing himself almost instantly. He was respectably connected, had resided in this city fifteen years, and was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict according to the above facts.

There were 454 deaths in the City last week, 31 [illegible] during the week preceding. Of these [illegible] by consumption, 9 by small pox [illegible] by violent causes. Diseases of the lungs, throat, &c., caused nearly one-third of the mortality of the week. During the week ending Jan. 31, 1857, there were 491 deaths in the City—37 more than occurred last week.

By direction of Mayor Tiemann the policemen attached to his office yesterday visited the disorderly drinking saloons and other places kept open on Sunday in violation of the law, and notified their proprietors that next Sunday, if they broke the ordinances, they would be arrested, and dealt with according to law.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate the charges of fraud in the Comptroller's Office met on Saturday. Mr. James Timpson, the Auditor of the Comptroller's Office, and Comptroller Flagg were examined. Their testimony concerning the alleged frauds of Mr. J. B. Smith, a clerk in the Comptroller's Office, is interesting.

The trial of O'Connell in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the Greenwich-street tragedy, will probably terminate to-day. The testimony on both sides was concluded on Saturday. This morning Mr. Clinton will address the Jury for the defence, and will be replied to by Ex-Judge Whiting for the prosecution.

A party of "sporting" men yesterday gathered together at a convenient spot in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, to witness a prize-fight which was to have taken place there. The Police, however, interfered, and the fisticuffs were not indulged in.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were very heavy for Flour,—Western Canal brands of which declined in value. The receipts were under 5,000 barrels,—but receivers were eager to sell, while buyers purchased only such lots as they immediately needed. No important movements transpired in Wheat, Rye or Barley, of which none arrived. The receipts of Corn reached nearly 45,000 bushels,—mainly in poor condition. Good and prime lots were sparingly offered and were in request at firmer rates. Rio Coffee was quite brisk,—7,800 bags having been disposed of at ¼c. ℔ lb. higher prices. Sugar and Molasses more quiet at about former quotations. Cotton was in fair demand at advancing figures. Provisions were moderately dealt in—generally at previous rates. Freights were rather quiet, but firm,—with 577 vessels of all classes in port.

Reduced Value of Real Estate.—At the meeting of the committee of the Board of Councilmen on Friday last, it was stated by Mr. Schieffelin, as an argument against carrying certain projected street improvements, in the Third and Fifth Wards, that the value of real estate had fallen so low the owners of the property to be benefited would be unable to pay the amount for the improvements. The improvements in question are the widening of Reade and Duane streets, west of Broadway, the extension of Chambers-street to the East River, and the widening of Worth-street, the total cost of which is estimated at nearly three millions of dollars. We are not prepared to say that these extensive improvements are required by the exigencies of business at the present time, but they doubtless will be ere long. But we question the correctness of the arguments urged against the proposed measures. It was stated by one of the opponents that the value of real estate had been so much reduced in the lower part of the City that stores which once rented for $20,000 would now bring no more than $2,500. A statement like this is calculated to produce very erroneous impressions, which those who attempt to rent stores and offices down town will soon discover. To-day is quarter day, when tenants and landlords will be able to exchange sentiments on the subject of rents. There may be a few instances in which the very highest rents of the last two years will not be maintained, but we presume that, before the end of the present short month, the rent of every desirable business location will be quite up to the mark of last year. While money remains as abundant as it is now, and the rates of interest as low, there is no danger of the business of the City being seriously diminished. There will be no lack of new firms to step in and fill the places of those that stepped out during the pressure.

The Lecompton Constitution.

The attempt of the Administration to secure the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, is not without a very strong and a very plausible motive. The President desires to end the Kansas controversy. The affairs of this Territory have occupied too large a share of the public attention, and he seizes, with the eagerness of disgust, upon the earliest opportunity to remove the Kansas question from the field of national politics, by drawing around it the high walls of a State organization. When Kansas once enters the Union, her interests and her political contests, her rights and her wrongs, her Constitution and her laws, cease to be national affairs and become matters of purely local concern. Congress and the Executive cease to be responsible for Kansas. Her wounds no longer afflict the body politic, and claim no surgery from the Federal head.

Mr. Buchanan has strong personal reasons for eagerly desiring such a consummation. His official and political prosperity depends upon it. Kansas was the rock on which his predecessor split, and it lies full and high in his own political channel. The South and the North demand of him opposite and hostile action in regard to it. He cannot satisfy both: and so long as the subject remains open and requires action at his hands, so long is he certain to offend one section or the other. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that he should desire to banish it from the political field,—and that he should seize upon the first opportunity that chance may offer, to place Kansas in the condition of a Sovereign State and thus get it off his hands altogether.

But beyond this personal and party motive, the condition and necessities of the country second this earnest wish of the President. The people at large sympathize with it. The great mass of the people, in all sections, would gladly see the Kansas question disappear from the field of national politics. They are sick of the whole subject. They are disgusted with the long series of wrong, of violence, of perfidy, of fanaticism and reckless folly, which constitutes its history for the last three years. They have seen it used so long for party ends, that they have come to look upon the whole trouble as the result of party schemes, as the deliberate work of designing men, and have ceased to feel any special interest in its incidents or any marked concern in its issue. The extreme factions are alone interested in prolonging the contest. The fanatical Abolitionists and the fanatical Disunionists both hope that strife may grow out of it, which will involve the Territory and the whole country in civil war, and thus bring about their common object, the dissolution of the Federal Union. Active leaders of the Republican Party see also, in the prolongation of the issues to which this question has given rise, the means of securing for the North in 1860 an absolute ascendency in the Federal Government. But the mass of the people do not sympathize with these motives. They would gladly see the whole thing end and would indorse and approve any measure, not absolutely inconsistent with justice and the principles of republican democracy, which would banish the Kansas question forever from the halls of Congress.

Mr. Buchanan relies upon this popular sentiment to sustain him in forcing upon Congress the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. He thinks that when the deed is done,—when Kansas has once become *a State*, no matter under what circumstances or with what Constitution, the whole contest will be ended,—the question will disappear from Congress and the people will gladly turn their attention to other topics. If these expectations seemed to us to be well-founded, we should be strongly inclined to urge the policy upon which they rest. If Kansas alone were concerned in the issue, and if her admission under the Lecompton Constitution would restore peace to the Territory and give to her people the quiet and undisturbed control of their own affairs, we could at least find excuses for a course of action which promised such results. But there are circumstances connected with this case which should cause the President and Congress to pause before taking such a step.

In the first place, if Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, it will be against the expressed will of a large majority of her inhabitants. Congress is empowered to "*admit*"—but not thus to *force*—new States into the Union. And if a new State may thus be added, under a Constitution passed by a packed Convention, upon the application of a minority, and regardless of the will of the great majority of her inhabitants, why may we not hereafter see State after State brought in as the will or the convenience of a reckless dominant party may require? The admission of Kansas now would create a precedent for Arizona, New-Mexico, and new States in Texas, which would certainly be followed whenever the special interests of the party in power may require.

Besides this, Mr. Buchanan must see that the course he is pursuing is absolutely certain to throw Kansas into the hands of the ultra Free-State leaders, and to make it one of the most aggressive Abolition States in the Union. Gov. Walker forewarned him of this result long ago, with the sagacity, and with something of the unscrupulous partisanship of long political experience. Gov. Walker assured the President, in his official letters, that the only way to make Kansas a Democratic State was for the Democratic Party to take the lead of the unquestionable and irresistible Free-Soil sentiment of the State. They could not *defeat* it, but they might *guide* and control it. If Mr. Buchanan had followed this advice, he could not have made Kansas a Slave State, but he might have made it a Democratic State. As things now stand, if he forces the Lecompton Constitution upon them, he drives into the Republican ranks the great mass of the Free-State Democrats:—he exasperates the public feeling of the whole State: he gives prodigious strength to the ultra Free-Soil agitators:—he secures two Free-Soil Senators, and two or three Free-Soil members in Congress: and he plants upon the borders of the Slaveholding section, by the side of Missouri, and at the gateway of the great West, a State as thoroughly and as fiercely Abolition in its sentiments and its efforts as Vermont or Massachusetts. We find it quite impossible to perceive how his Administration is to be strengthened, or the peace and welfare of the country promoted by such a result.

These consequences are likely to follow the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, even if the people of Kansas should assent to that measure. But there is abundant reason to apprehend that they would not assent to it, or permit it to go into operation. After the clear and unmistakable evidence afforded by the late elections that a large majority of the people are opposed to that instrument, it is scarcely to be expected that they should permit it to be forced upon them. If the Free-State officers are elected, it is possible that they might use the power of the Constitution to secure its overthrow. But if the opposite party receive certificates of election, unless the most trustworthy sources of information mislead us, they will never be permitted to exercise the functions of their office. They will be driven from the Territory, and nothing but the direct intervention of the federal troops can protect them for a single day in the performance of their official duties.

We believe that the most direct escape from the difficulties of the case will be found in *the acceptance of the recent elections as decisive of the popular will, and in yielding to the vote of the majority*. Let Congress assume that the people of Kansas have the right to decide upon their own Constitution;—that the 13,000 who voted *against* the Lecompton document are entitled to outweigh the 6,700 who voted in its favor;—and that the minority application,—which is actually no application at all, for admission, shall be rejected,—and the way would at once be smoothed for a satisfactory adjustment of the whole difficulty. The Territorial Legislature, with Governor Denver, would remain in possession of full authority: and they would summon a new Convention to frame a new Constitution, which could be submitted to the people, and, if approved, sent to Congress before the expiration of its present session. No party and no section could object to such a proceeding: it would be strictly in accordance with justice, with precedent and with popular rights; and it would end the controversy in the only way which promises peace to the Territory and satisfaction to the country at large.

Efforts to Despoil the City.

There is no class of men who understand the value of persistency better than those who have a design upon the public for the benefit of their own pockets. They know that opponents to evil measures are but mortals, and that sooner or later they can be tired out; and possibly they remember the story of Bruce and the spider, which has been so often told to children, as an example of what persistent efforts will accomplish.

Our citizens have had repeated illustrations of the force of this lesson in the many successful efforts that have been made to damage the City for the benefit of two or three, and sometimes even one courageous operator. The Battery-extension project was a very notable instance. When the proposition for that act of despoilment was first made known, it was almost universally condemned. There was but one paper in the City that did not resolutely oppose it, and the public voice was loud against it. Not only that, but there were public meetings to remonstrate against it, and the shipping merchants indignantly protested against it, as being fraught with dangers which have since been produced by it. But the parties who expected to make a good thing out of the scheme, and who, according to the Message of Mayor Tiemann, have made a good thing out of it—that is, a good thing for themselves, though a very bad one for the public—persevered in their efforts and finally succeeded in effecting their object. If any one wishes to know what the result has been, a walk down to the Battery and a perusal of the report of the Harbor Commissioners will make him to surmise.

An equally persistent effort is now being made to accomplish an equally nefarious piece of jobbery for the benefit of a few individuals, and which will result to the serious injury of our commercial interests. This last scheme for despoiling the City is the projected removal of the Long Island Sound and North River steamboat landings. The parties who have undertaken this job have probably expended so much money upon it already, that they cannot afford to give it up; and, if they do but continue to exert themselves long enough, they will probably tire out their opponents in the end, and accomplish their purpose. But the interests which will be affected by this measure are so large, and the damage will be so great, that we cannot but entertain the hope that the project will be defeated.

At the meeting of the Committee on Wharves of the Board of Councilmen, on Friday, all the old arguments in favor and against the measure, which have been used over and over again, were once more repeated, and one of the advocates of the scheme made use of a new argument in stating that the navigation of the harbor would be seriously damaged by the ashes thrown from the steamers. But there are two answers to this argument; the first is that the ashes from the steamers would do just as much harm at the landings where it is proposed to remove them, as at their present wharves; and the second, that there is a penalty of twenty-five dollars for throwing ashes into the river, and a very strict watch is kept to see that the steamers do not subject themselves to it.

Nearly the entire business community are opposed to this scheme, as every property holder should be, except the very small number who expect to be benefited by it; and the remonstrants against it, compared with the petitioners in favor of it, are as five to one. Yet the measure came very near passing the last Common Council, and it may pass the present one unless vigorous efforts are made to prevent it.

Jenkins and Lord Napier.—Lord Napier has done us an injury. We have no doubt that he has done it ignorantly, and we are very sure tha if he thinks at all about the consequences of the deed he must lament them as sincerely as ourselves. For the present Minister of her Britannic Majesty in this country is a man of as much sense as tact, and we should be the last persons in the world to attribute to him any willful interference with the march of mind and manners on either side the Atlantic. Nevertheless he has seriously interrupted the progress of a very promising reform in one department of the newspaper press of the City; and as we were beginning to flatter ourselves that our efforts had not been altogether thrown away upon the good work in question, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret and dissatisfaction with the apparent check which he has administered to the penitential dispositions of the chief offender of an offensive class. That particular Jenkins whom the New-York *Herald* maintains at the national capital for the purpose of gladdening fools and "chronicling small beer," indulged himself, as our readers may remember, not very long ago, in an extraordinary license of description, laudatory, metaphorical, critical, anacreontic and promiscuous, *apropos* of the ball of Mrs. Senator Brown, and went so far in the expression of his ecstacy that we feel bound to read him a serious lesson on the proprieties of print and paper.

We hardly expected much good to come of this lesson, and indeed should, perhaps, have never taken the trouble to apply it at all, had not the recent labors of the reformatory philanthropists and of the mental physicians of mankind demonstrated that the worst of criminals may sometimes be led into a better way, and that not even the idiot's case is absolutely hopeless. But we had hardly taken our pupil in hand before he began to show signs of amendment, and in his very next letter from Washington he dwelt with the earnestness of a new convert upon the "reprehensible custom of alluding to individuals by name, when describing festivities of a strictly private character." This was very encouraging, and had not Lord Napier come in to overthrow the whole "moral tone" of the neophyte by disappointing his "endeavors to be present at the great ball in honor of the Royal Marriage on Monday last," the amendment might have become permanent. But Lord Napier snuffed our unfortunate Jenkins. He would not admit that aspiring person among the four hundred guests whom with a rare audacity he took the liberty of selecting for himself; and so, engendering spite and other unhandsome passions in the as yet uncertain temper of Jenkins, he has cast him back into that mire out of which he was beginning to emerge. It is true that Jenkins meddles with the names of no ladies out of the diplomatic corps, because he could not be sure of the ground he was treading upon; but in discoursing only of those whom he knew *must have been* present—as, for instance, of the wives of the Ministers of France and Russia—Jenkins is his ancient self again, and we peruse his inflammable paragraphs with a sigh of disappointment, and almost of despair. We are afraid we must give up the attempt to civilize any section of the *Herald* dominions. The "trail of the serpent is over them all," and nobody beside ourselves seems to have philanthropy enough to care for their redemption, or to help us in our charitable task.

The Marriage in Haste.—The Sunday *Atlas*, noticing the recent clandestine marriage which has occupied the attention of our Courts for a few days past, remarks:

> "What the friends of Mrs. Taylor expect to gain by the course they have pursued, we are at a loss to discover. The marriage is *unquestionably legal, and there exists no cause for a divorce*. Mrs. Taylor cannot marry any one else, and *no reason appears why she should not live with her lawful husband*, and try and make him a good wife; although from her inconstant conduct, we rather think Mr. Taylor will not lose much if he never sees her again."

All this may be very true,—and may well enough dispose of this particular case. But it suggests reflections upon the general subject which may properly and usefully be brought to the attention of the public.

That marriages entered upon with due deliberation and properly solemnized, should not be hastily or for light causes dissolved, is a principle clearly just and essential to the public good. But it is not quite so clear that every foolish frolic of silly girls, even if it does take the form of a marriage ceremony and enlist the services of a facile clergymen or magistrate, should entail the life-long consequences of matrimony. Children, it is true, should not play with edge-tools, and it is right enough that they should pay, by some suffering, for venturing upon such dangerous and slippery ground. Mrs. Taylor, in this case, did a very foolish thing in running out of Wallack's Theatre and allowing herself to be married. But she seems to have acted from a momentary impulse, and to have repented of it very speedily: and she now has no desire to live with, or even to see, the man whom Rev. Mr. Hemming declared to be her husband. If she persists in this disposition, and all her friends continue to oppose the alliance, it does not seem quite right that she should be compelled to remain his wife, or that he should have the authority over her person and property which the law of marriage gives him.

It will undoubtedly be found very difficult to frame general laws which will provide for all exceptional cases. But some enactment is needed to prevent clergymen and magistrates from solemnizing marriages so recklessly, and in such utter ignorance or contempt of reasons that may exist against them, as they often exhibit. It will be impossible to prevent children from being silly;—but persons in authority should not be allowed to make themselves their accomplices in converting their folly into misfortune.

A Mean-Spirited Act.—The Captain of the American bark *Adriatic* has done a very discreditable thing in running away from Marseilles, where he had been held to answer for damages in running down a French steamer, and had been allowed his liberty on parole. His exploit is noted in some quarters, we observe, as an instance of American smartness:—we should be sorry to believe, and very slow to admit, that it was characteristic of Americans to forfeit their word of honor, or run away from a court of justice.

Some of our cotemporaries speak of this affair as likely to occasion diplomatic differences between France and this country. We do not see how it can possibly come within the scope of diplomacy at all. This captain was held in a civil suit, in a French Court, for damages,—and he ran away. He is undoubtedly a fugitive from justice, but unless his case falls within the category of offences for which special provision is made in the Treaty of Extradition, he cannot be surrendered, and will not, probably, be demanded. French officers will probably be more unwilling hereafter to trust to an American's word of honor:—in this way, as well as in the matter of general reputation, this Captain of the *Adriatic* has done essential injury to his countrymen.

Sensible.—It is now announced that Gen. Scott is *not* to go to California. We have been slow to believe that the Administration ever entertained the purpose of doing so needless and ridiculous a thing as to send him there. If the crusade against the Mormons cannot be carried on without the personal presence of the highest officer in the army, perhaps Mr. Buchanan himself, the Commander-in-Chief, would do well to go. It ought to be some greater war than this which should drag the venerable Chief into the field.

Pacific Railroad.—Senator Phelps, of Missouri, has written a letter which fills over seven columns of the St. Louis *Republican*, against the Southern route for the Pacific Railroad. It is an able letter, bristling with statistics, and would probably do good, if it were not so long that nobody will ever read it.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—A letter from George Saward, Esq., Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated at London, Jan. 15, says:

> "Our arrangements here for the completion of the work we have in hand are progressing satisfactorily, and I trust and believe that our next attempt will be crowned with success. The machinery is being overhauled under the direction of English and American Engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time, with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty. The English Government has again granted us the use of ships; and the manufacture of new cable to supply the place of that which was lost is going on satisfactorily. It is intended at present to take out 2,800 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time."

Amusements.

Mason and Thomas's Matinee.—Messrs. Wm. Mason and Theodore Thomas, assisted by Messrs. Mosenthal, Matzka and Brauner, gave the first of a series of classical *matinées* on Saturday at the Spingler Institute, Union-square. The hall is a convenient little place for such entertainments, but the entrance should be made more encouragingly public. Any one acquainted with the nature of the Institute, naturally forms in his mind a picture of various and fearful dragons—the proper guardians of immaculate innocence—treacherously panting in the hall, with numerous eyes and mouths open for daring intruders. To ascend several steps under such circumstances, ring a bell, and await the consequences, is, in these unheroic days, asking too much of the mere critic. Facilities should be afforded for making a sudden plunge. We must confess, however, that on this occasion the dragons were carefully chained up in some remote part of the building, and that the agony was confined strictly to the apprehension of battle.

The programme contained: 1. "Beethoven's Quartette," opus 18 in D major; 2. "Trio by Volkman," opus 3, violin, violoncello and piano; 3. Three piano pieces, played by Mr. Mason; 4. "Quartette in A minor," by Schumann. These works were rendered excellently by the executants. The trio by Volkmann is a pleasant and perfectly orthodox piece. It pretends to nothing and accomplishes nothing, unless the triviality of the last movement in idea and development constitutes a claim to originality. The subject of the *adagio* is the most shapely in a melodic point of view, and the *allegro (scherzo?)* which follows, the most musician-like in treatment; but the trio, as a whole, amounts to nothing, and may be buried with the honors of a single performance. In the old style we have trios enough; a new writer must carry this department of the divine ar to a more advanced point, or fail like Mr Volkmann. The violin part was well played by Mr. Thomas; the violoncello part tamely by Mr. Brauner, (who evidently knows nothing about what may be termed the conversational characteristics of chamber music,) and the piano part (a very common-place, broken-chord sort of affair) grandly by Mr. Mason. After the trio Mr Mason played three pieces, an *Etude* by Chopin, a Transcription by Liszt, (involving technical trash,) and a fine *Etude* by Heuselt, in which fingers, brain and heart are fairly represented. These pieces were played admirably, and fully invited the applause they received. The second *matinée* will take place a week from next Saturday.

Eisfeld's Classical Soiree.—Mr. Eisfeld's second *soirée* comes off to-morrow night at Dodworth's Saloon. A fine programme is provided for the occasion. Instrumental features, Quartette by Haydn, opus 76; Trio by Robert Goldbeck, opus 39, (the composer playing the piano part,) and Quartette by Rubinstein, opus 17. In the vocal department, Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff—one of our best resident *artistes*, gives us a song by Wallace; another by Johannes Brahme; and another by Zeiller, with violoncello *obligato*. Commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. James Melville, the really great Australian rider—a man who can do things that have never been witnessed before—makes his first appearance to-night. A rich programme of equestrianistics is also provided, winding up with the new version of "Cinderella." There is an afternoon performance at this house on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Miss Keene's benefit on Saturday night was honored as it deserved to be; that is to say, the house was crowded and hundreds were sent from the doors. A new piece was provided for the occasion—a dramatic version of Mr. Charles Read's work called "White Lies"—of which we shall speak. It was well received by the audience, and capitally acted by the artists. The impression created was decidedly favorable to its future success. After the play Miss Keene was loudly called for, and an interesting episode took place. As the lady was about to retire, covered with well won applause, a gentleman came forward and openly attacked her—with a speech. It said all that has been said a hundred times in these columns about Miss Keene's enterprise, industry and taste, and culminated with more than dramatic interest in the presentation of a handsome diamond brooch, attached to a wreath of laurel. Miss Keene was unable to reply to this well-timed compliment, and it was with extreme difficulty that she retired from the stage. Mr. Burnett, the stage manager, made all proper acknowledgements for the lady, and every one went away gratified that Miss Keene had received what every one knew to be a perfectly well-merited testimonial.

The new play of "White Lies" will be repeated to-night, followed by the excellent farce of the "Spectre Bridegroom."

Wallack's Theatre.—Tom Taylor's adaptation of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" has proved a decided success, and will remain on the bills until further notice. Mr. Brougham's comedietta of "A Decided Case" is the afterpiece.

Niblo's Garden.—Dan Rice's most amusing "Show" is still the attraction here. It comprises everything that is usually seen in a Circus, and much that cannot be seen elsewhere. It is a decided novelty in this kind of entertainment, and as such deserves and receives public approbation and support.

National Theatre.—The dramatic performances at this theatre to-night consist of "The Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," the "Widow's Victim," and "Wapping Old Stairs." Mr. Chanfrau plays in the first and second pieces.

Bowery Theatre.—The horse drama in its perfection may be witnessed here. To-night the play of "Paul Clifford" will be revived, and the celebrated scene of robbing the mail-coach "done" with authentic detail. The farce of "Sketches in India," and the legendary drama of "Alonzo the Brave," conclude the entertainments.

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Watkin's version of the "Pioneer Patriot" receives the warmest approbation from the crowded audiences which assemble to witness its performance. It is therefore judiciously kept on the bills. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

Buckley's Serenaders.—An addition will be made to this strong band to-night in the person of Eph. Horn. It is already the best Minstrel band in the City. The programmes are always well and carefully selected.

Sea and Ship News.

Gales and Meteors at Sea—Seamen Drowned and Killed. The ship *Arctic*, Capt. Zerega, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 24, and arrived at this port on Saturday last, has experienced the most boisterous passage of the season, lost two seamen overboard, and narrowly escaped foundering. Capt. Z. reports that he experienced fine weather for the first week out, but from the 1st of December to the 13th of January he encountered continuous heavy gales from south to northwest, in which he lost and split many of his sails. On the 26th of November he witnessed one of those meteoric phenomena, not uncommon at sea. In latitude 51° 40′, long. 11° 30′ west, a ball of fire struck on the deck and burst with a tremendous report, knocking down the third mate, carpenter, and the boatswain, as well as some of the seamen and passengers, but not seriously injuring any one. On the 7th of December, at 11 P. M., a heavy sea boarded the ship, which stove the bulwarks and main-hatch house, broke staunchеons, and carried away the larboard quarter-boat, filling the first and second cabins with water. At 4½ in the morning, the vessel was struck by another sea, which filled both cabins again with water, doing considerable other damage. Thomas Lapworth, a seaman, of Liverpool, was killed by the same sea, and washed from the decks. On the 8th of January, in lat. 49° 4′, lon. 27° 20′, West, at 7 P. M., she shipped another sea, which carried away the remaining starboard quarter-boat, and did other damage. Four days previously, viz: on the 4th of January, in lat. 49° 27′, lon. 32° 16′, Joseph Phillips, a seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

The ship *Palestine*, Capt. Spencer, from London Dec. 24, with merchandise and 55 passengers to E. E. Morgan, also arrived on Saturday, and reports heavy westerly gales the entire passage, during which sails were split and lost. The vessel was ten days beating out of the English Channel. Thomas Pierce, seaman, fell out of the maintop on deck and was killed, (no date given.)

Capt. Merritt, one of the Underwriters' agents, arrived Saturday morning from Barnegat, reports that the bark *Mary C. Dyer* was got afloat on Friday, and now lies at anchor in the harbor. She is perfectly tight. A steamer left yesterday to bring her up to the city.

The ship *Great Republic*, Capt. Limeburner, from the Chincha Islands, with 4,500 tons of guano, had arrived in the river at London Jan. 15, and was lying in Long Reach, placing part of her cargo into lighters, preparatory to going into the Victoria Dock to discharge. Capt. Limeburner gives a full report of the disaster to his ship off Cape Horn, the substance of which was published some time since.

☞ A project has been started, under the lead of a well-known citizen, to place libraries of useful and practical works in each of the Station-houses of the Metropolitan Police District for the use of the members of the force. The volumes are to be under the charge of the Commissioners.

Personal.

Jerome Ravel met with a serious accident at Boston, on Thursday evening. While performing in a piece which obliged him to pass through the air on a wire, about six feet from the stage, he fell by the parting of the wire, and broke two of his ribs. He continued to perform his part, notwithstanding the accident, but it will probably be a fortnight before he is again able to appear and resume the duties of his vocation.

Colonel Inglis, whose defence of Lucknow is likely to rank among the most memorable instances of gallantry, is a son of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia.

It is said that in order that the validity of General Havelock's baronetcy may be placed beyond doubt or dispute, Her Majesty will be advised to back-date it a month from the day which he relieved the garrison of Lucknow.

A new *pianiste*, Miss Arabella Goddard, has appeared in London. In the second part, her performance, with variations, of "Home, Sweet Home," drew down upon her the most rapturous applause.

The health of Chief-Justice Nelson, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is so far established that he entertains hopes of being able to hold the next term of the Municipal Court.

Rev. D. Webb, of Barnstable, Mass., is said to be the oldest active Methodist minister. Though in his 80th year, his mental faculties are still vigorous. He entered the ministry when but eighteen.

Mrs. McMahon has reappeared on the stage. She was at Richmond last week, playing with Loraine in the "School for Scandal."

Hole-in-the-Day, the principal Chief of the Chippewas, in Minnesota Territory, is reported to have been shot in a duel.

Rev. Theo. P. Doggett, of Barnstable, Mass., corrects a false report recently published in the papers that he has received a legacy of $30,000.

A meeting of the friends of Miss Delia Webster has been held in Boston, to assist her in the redemption of her property from a mortgage of $8,000.

Dr. Maclay has a new work in press upon the Mormons—their present condition and future prospects.

President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, celebrated his "golden wedding" a few days since.

Obituary.

The death of Lieutenant-General William Smelt, C. B., is announced at Bath, on the 10th inst., in his 76th year. General Smelt entered the service in 1798. He served in the American war, and was present at the taking of Plattsburg, storm and capture of Oswego, action of Lundy's Lane, and storming of Fort Erie, where he was wounded.

Rev. William Ramsay, D. D., who for 20 years officiated in connection with the Cedar-street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, died on Tuesday. He was engaged for four years in India, in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mr. Joseph Steele, an old citizen of Pennsylvania, one of the early colony of Hanoverians who emigrated to the Wyoming Valley, died in Luzerne County last week.

John Fitch, Esq., for a quarter of a century past President of the Mechanics' Bank, in New-Haven, died on Thursday last, aged 77.

John Wyeth, Postmaster of Philadelphia under Washington's Administration, died in that city last week.

Reception of Gen. Walker at Mobile.

From the Mobile Mercury, 23d.

Yesterday morning the steamer *H. J King* touched the wharf at the foot of St. Anthony-street. Her arrival had been eagerly awaited.

General Walker was soon conducted to a pile of cotton bales on the wharf, where he was addressed by Hon. A. B. Meek, in terms appropriate to the occasion, to which he replied in few but fitting words. The crowd which thronged around permitted but little of what either speaker said to be heard, and completely shut them out from the sight of all but those who were nearest to them.

The General was then driven to the Battle House, from the balcony of which, after a few minutes of breathing time, he addressed the excited crowd which filled the street below. We were able to preserve only an imperfect memorandum of his remarks.

General Walker began by remarking that throughout the whole course of proceedings of the Americans in Central America, it had been their constant effort to act so as to secure the approval and sanction of their countrymen in the United States, and that they would be unwilling to proceed in their plans, unless they felt that they had the confidence of the people here. In the midst of their reverses they felt that dishonor could not light upon their heads; for they had conformed to the law. None, how high soever, he may be, not even the President of this Republic, can say that, in endeavraing to serve the cause of their adopted country, they have in any respect violated or evaded the law of this country, or the law of nations; and as long as they continue the struggle, as long they seek to carry it to a successful issue, so long are they determined to conform to the law.

He felt that he had the sympathy of the South, and was entitled to its support, for *he had aimed at the extension of its institutions*; and so long as he was entitled to that support and sympathy, so long he hoped they would force their Government to keep within the law.

It was not the Americans in Nicaragua, but their enemies, who had violated the law. These were, first, the allied forces, and second, said the General, "your own servants. We feel that we can appeal to the mighty Sovereign, and ask it to stay the hands of its subjects in their illegal and oppressive acts."

What, he asked, was the motive of those who had interfered in Nicaraguan affairs? Search for it in their acts. Who are those who do and vindicate such acts? Who are those in the American Senate who approve of the conduct of Commodore Paulding? They are the common enemies of the South, and of him and his associates. And, as in their assaults upon Southern Institutions, so now they appeal to the 'higher law' to justify the unjust acts which have been committed in Nicaragua. So long as the injury done the Nicaraguan American cause proceeded from this quarter, and was vindicated by their advocates—thus demonstrating that theirs and ours was one common cause—so long should they look confidently for our approval and support.

THE BOSTON MAIL ROBBERIES.

Examination of Wm. S. Tuckerman at New-Haven—Committed for Trial.

The preliminary examination of WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, on a charge of robbing the mails on the route between New-York and Boston, was held at New-Haven on Friday and Saturday, before CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, Esq., United States Commissioner. TUCKERMAN, on Saturday, waived further examination, and was fully committed, in default of $20,000 bail, to stand his trial on the fourth Tuesday (23d) of February.

WM. D. SHIPMAN, Esq., United States Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and JOHN A. BOLLES, Esq., of Boston, for the accused.

The specific charges are for robbing the United States mail on the route between New-York and Springfield, on the 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th of November, 1857.

We condense an abstract of the evidence from the reports of the New-Haven *Journal* and *Palladium*.

CYRUS KING, SYLVESTER VAN SICKLE, and JAMES K. BELLEJEAN, (route-agents,) were first called. They severally testified to the non receipt of mails posted at New-York and Boston in November, 1857, on the days when prisoner was charged with their abstraction. These witnesses gave evidence, also, in relation to the hours of their arrival and departure.

Three clerks in the New-York Post-Office—ELIJAH GARY, JOHN D. RIGHTMEYER and WM. K. DENNISKER—were next sworn. They testified to the forwarding of missing mails at the proper time from the New-York Office. On the 15th November, the Boston mail bag was made up and secured in the ordinary way; on the 29th November, four bags were sent to Batavia—one from New-Orleans, one from Washington, one from Philadelphia and one from New-York.

Alonzo French (Conductor on the New-Haven Railroad) was then sworn, and testified to the circumstances attending the detection and capture of TUCKERMAN. He has known TUCKERMAN for two years; saw him on the New Haven train on the night of Nov. 8, 15, 22 and 29, 1857; all these were Sunday-night trains out of New-York; on the 8th, witness sold TUCKERMAN a ticket for Boston; between Norwalk and New-Haven, TUCKERMAN came forward and complained of being unwell, and I allowed him, at his request, to lay down on the mail-bags, where I generally sit myself. I think he was in the baggage-car once previous to this time. Do not think the car was left alone between Stamford and New-Haven. May have been left alone a few minutes when the men were changed at New-Haven. At draw-bridge, when the men are at the brakes, the car would be left alone, unless I should be in it. Should think I was in the baggage-car most of the time. On Nov. 29, TUCKERMAN bought a Boston ticket, and took a seat in the second passenger car. I had had instructions from Mr. HOLBROOK Sat by him ten or fifteen minutes. I went forward into the mail car, spread out the mails, and laid the buffalo over them to lay down on. At Coscob Bridge, (Greenwich,) I got up. A few minutes after, Mr. TUCKERMAN came forward and asked the baggage-man if he could lie down on the mail. I believe he refused, and something was said to me. I told him it was against regulations. I went back, and on returning told him I guess it would do no harm. He lay down on them, and was lying on them when I left the car at New-Haven. HOLBROOK was concealed in the front end of the car. At New-Haven, as I went to get my trunk, before reaching the dépôt, as I came by Mr. TUCKERMAN, he offered to give two letters I had in my hand to Mr. JOHNSON, the conductor who relieves me. I declined to give them to him. He was then lying on the mails. As I stepped off the car I commenced to distribute New-York papers. HOLBROOK called to me to come into the car, "Send some one in." I sent one or two in. When I had distributed my papers I went back to the car, and saw HOLBROOK talking to TUCKERMAN. TUCKERMAN was still lying on the mails. HOLBROOK stood by the side of him, and was taking hand-cuffs out of his pocket; TUCKERMAN was taken up stairs to the conductor's office. HOLBROOK left me with him once or twice, while he went out. While we were together he asked me if I would take some money and a check he had to his wife. I told him I could not without HOLBROOK's consent.

[Witness identified a number of packages taken from TUCKERMAN on this occasion.]

Other witnesses were called to establish points of evidence. Nothing of particular interest was elicited.

THE CAPTURE—TESTIMONY OF MR. HOLBROOK.

Mr. Holbrook, special agent of the Post-Office Department, was sworn, and testified as to the detection of Tuckerman, as follows: I am a special agent of the Post-Office Department; in October last my attention was called to frequent losses of mails between New-York and Boston; I carried on inquiries about the losses for some four weeks, and became satisfied that the mails were taken from the car at some point where it was left exposed between New-York and Boston; my first discovery was on the 22d of November; I went up that night from New-York to Springfield, in the evening train, and ascertained from Mr. French that Mr. Tuckerman, whom I had previously suspected, was not on board; I had not seen him, nor had I any description of him; I had learned that at Springfield the mail car was left alone for some time, it being switched off on a side track to make way for the Boston train; I therefore arranged with Mr. Johnson, the conductor, to do as he had done on previous occasions, to leave the mail car alone at Springfield, when it was backed off on the side track, as long as possible, and the Boston baggage-master was to keep away. I was left in the car with Mr. CLARK, clerk of the New-York Post-Office, in the dark, and the car stood thus some three or four minutes. In about one minute some one came up and stepped on the platform, and entered the door quickly, the mails were lying close to that door in the usual place, at the rear of the car. Right over the mails was a shelf, on the under side of which the person rubbed a match, by which he lit a cigar. The match was then thrown on the floor and went out. Instantly I asked Mr. CLARK for a cigar, and stepped up to the person and asked him for a light. I lighted my cigar by his. I then asked him at what time the train left New-York? He answered he did not come from New-York, "I came down from Boston." The train was just then moved up to the platform, and we took in passengers, and started east again. Just after it started the person went out on the platform and jumped off. I went on to Worcester, and returned to New-York on Monday night. During that week I ascertained to my satisfaction that TUCKERMAN was the person whom I met at Springfield. On Sunday, Nov. 29, I was again on the train, having arranged with Mr. HOYT, the Superintendent, and Mr. FRENCH, the conductor, that I should be secreted in the closet in the baggage-car. I entered the closet half an hour before the train started, locked myself in, and remained there until we reached New-Haven. I had a chair. That afternoon I had arranged the mails that were to go on in that train. I found there were seven of them ready to go, one from New-Orleans to Boston, one from Washington to Boston, one from Philadelphia to Boston, one from Baltimore to Boston, one from New-York to Springfield, one from New-York to Worcester, and one from New-York to Boston. I took out the mail matter from the Baltimore bag and placed it in the Philadelphia bag, but there was one large package that I put into the New-York mail to Boston. My object was to make the Philadelphia and New-York mails too heavy to be carried off easily. The New-York bag was a No. 1 (the largest size) leather bag, the Washington bag was No. 3, leather. the others were canvas bags. The New-Orleans bag was not half full, and could be doubled up. The Philadelphia and Baltimore bag was very full, and the others were nearly so. My idea was to make them too heavy to be easily carried off, and to leave the New-Orleans bag of convenient size. They were put on the train, and though I should hardly like to say positively that I saw those very bags on the train, I have no doubt, from my arrangements with Mr. FRENCH, that they were there as I directed. I locked myself into the closet about half an hour before the train started. In about fifteen minutes JOHN came, and soon after I heard a trunk brought up and shoved into the car. JOHN asked where it was going? and I heard some one say: "I'll tell you—you needn't mark it, it's mine." A moment after the defendant got into the car.

Mr. Bolles—Are you stating what you saw?

Mr. Holbrook—What I both saw and heard. He gave further directions about his trunk, saying he did not know how far he should go that night, and if he met a person he expected at Springfield he should return the same night. He then lighted a cigar, and handed the baggage-master one. JOHN then handed him a paper, saying it was a California paper, perhaps he might like to see it. He commenced reading it by one of the lights. He remained until we took steam, and then went out at the rear door. I saw nothing more of him until we were within two or three miles of Stamford. Then all the persons who had been in the car left for about five minutes, except TUCKERMAN, who was laing on the mail-bags. All the lights were taken out also. Mr. WEEKS going out when the conductor took out his light.

[The trunk was then brought forward. It is a large, plain black trunk, much rubbed as if by traveling, and with no compartment on the inside whatever. Mr. HOLBROOK opened it, but having shut it again—not locked it—he tried in vain, as did others, to open it. There seemed to be some catch about the lock that was not quite understood.]

When the lights were taken out the car was very still. Very soon I heard steps across the car, and then the rattling of the staples on a mail bag, a sound familiar to my ears, and in which I should not be deceived. I heard six or eight steps, then the lock of the mail bag struck something that made a hollow sound, just as if the bag had been thrown into the trunk, and then I heard the trunk lid shut down. Then there were other steps towards the mail bags, and I heard the rattling again. Presently the noise ceased, and the car was still, until the persons who had left it returned. When the light was brought back as far as I could judge, TUCKERMAN was lying just as he had been before. I could see him through a crack in the closet partition, caused by the straining of the car in motion, and which I could widen at pleasure by pressing on the boards. Nothing more occurred until just as we were coming into New-Haven. The car was then empty again, and I saw TUCKERMAN at the trunk taking out a mail bag. It was a canvas bag, doubled, and looked in bulk and otherwise—as near as I could judge—like the New-Orleans bag. He had it in his left hand as he turned toward the pile of mails. It was a bag of the same bulk with the New-Orleans bag, and there was no other of that bulk. After a moment's hesitation I went out into the baggage car and walked directly up to Tuckerman and told him I believed he was the man who had got my pocket-book; he said he had not been in the passenger car since we left Stamford; just then John came in, and Tuckerman told him to go for French, who would tell me who he was; after I had got the handcuffs on him, I told those that stood by—there were a number present—that he was a mail robber, and had been carrying it on for some time; Tuckerman said nothing; I then told him to go with me, and asked Mr. French to bring his trunk; we went to the conductor's room; I said to him, "Mr. Tuckerman, this is a serious business; I have been on your track for two or three weeks; the amount of drafts and money and other valuable inclosures taken from the mails is very large, and the first thing for me to know is whether you can make restitution; I fear that in some instances the indorsers will be lost." Tuckerman looked at me earnestly and said, "Is this Mr. Holbrook?" I said it was, and asked him if he knew me; he said he did not but knew all about me; but said he wished he knew who he was talking to; I asked what he meant; he said he wished he knew just how much control I had in the matter, and what would be done in case all I said was true, and he could restore the property or any considerable part of it; I told him I was an officer of the government, and could make no bargains with him; but if he made restitution of the many drafts and papers, and all other property which he had, I would use my influence with the Attorney and the Post-Master-General to make the penalty as light as possible; I reminded him that the Court would send him to State Prison for from two to ten years for each offence; he said he hardly knew what to say, as he had no counsel present; no one could know the trouble he had had for two years past; if this had got to come out it would ruin him, and have a bad effect on the decision of a case in Boston which he had expected the day before; I told him I had no sleep except about three hours a night for two or three weeks, and must bring the case to a close to-night, but would talk with him further in the morning; he asked if I could not go with him to New-York, in case he had any property from the mails, and would restore it. I told him again I could make no compromise—that it would subject me to a severe penalty, but he could judge what the effect would be upon the government and those who had suffered by his depredations if he should make all the restitution possible. I told him he had got considerable money and a large quantity of postage stamps from the mails, and asked him if he had taken a letter containing three hundred dollars, six $50 bills on the Kensington Bank? He said he had none of that money. I asked him where he changed the bills, and he said in New-York. I was called out about that time, and sent Mr. FRENCH in during my absence. When I returned I told Mr. TUCKERMAN I must know what he had about him, and was about to search him. He then commenced taking things from his pocket and putting them upon the table himself. He there took out packages (C)(E) and (D). Also a package of money, $219 in bills and a check for $240, on Quintard, payable to TUCKERMAN or order, which I got cashed the next day. I asked him if this was part of the proceeds of his depredations, and he said it was. Packages (A) and (B) were taken from his valise, and a letter from Lowell, Mass., to Hon. Joseph HOLT, (marked H) Commissioner of Patents, Washington, containinging a small model of an invention. The bundle (B) had been done up by TUCKERMAN, as he said, to send to its owner. He also claimed that he had sent other bundles to their destination; the valise was in his trunk; as I was about to open the trunk with a bunch of keys which I had taken from him, he said he could open it without a key and did so. I found in it the valise, and that's all. In the valise also was this bundle, (showing a bundle wrapped up in papers, which was decidedly heavier than bundles of that size are usually, and which proved to be some iron weights); I told him I saw him take the mail-bag out of the trunk just as we were coming into the dépôt, but he answered me that I saw him putting his valise into it.

[Much time was then spent in exhibiting the various articles found in the valise as well as in a trunk at his room, at Florence's Hotel, New-York, in which were found the Tarrytown letter, the letter of Nov. 7 to Charlestown, Mass., and a check for $45 10. Among the multifarious things exhibited were articles of jewelry, a gold chain, &c., laces, ladies' collars, daguerreotypes, framed and without frames, papers, deeds, &c.]

About 10½ o'clock the Court adjourned.

Upon the assembling of the Court, Saturday morning, TUCKERMAN waived any further examination, and was held in $20,000 for trial on the fourth Tuesday of February next. In default of bail he was committed to jail.

TUCKERMAN does not appear to have suffered much in flesh from his confinement.

Steamboat Disaster.

EXPLOSION OF THE "FANNY FERN" ON THE OHIO RIVER—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 29.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the stern-wheel steamer *Fanny Fern*, Captain BEN. WOODWARD, on her way from St. Louis, when just at the head of Bosley's Bar, above North Bend, about 16 miles below this city, burst her middle boiler, with a most terrific noise. The exploded part was forced up and forward, carrying with it all but three rooms in the short cabin, the forward guard, the Texas, and the pilot-house. The boiler was carried a distance of seventy or eighty yards from the boat, and sunk in the river.

Immediately following the explosion, the cabin and every part of the boat was filled with steam, and the wildest confusion ensued, rendering anything like system or order utterly impossible. In the cabin there were twelve male and two female passengers, and on deck eleven males and three females—28 passengers in all. The survivors represent the crash which followed the first explosion as terrible and deafening, the upper portion of the steamer falling in one general mass upon the lower deck, as the underwork was carried away by the exploded boiler.

Captain WOODWARD was standing upon the starboard guard talking with Mr. THOMPSON, the mate, and was blown by the explosion into the river, and has not since been seen. He was undoubtedly drowned. The mate was thrown against the railing, to which he held on until he recovered from the concussion, and immediately got out the life boat, and made an effort to save the passengers, in which he was fortunately successful.

The first clerk, ALFRED J. ROGERS, and the second clerk, HARVEY DRUM, both of Pittsburg, were in the office over the boilers, and both were thrown a distance of about sixty yards into the river, and were picked up by the life-boat and conveyed to the Indiana shore. Mr. ROGERS had his face, hands and feet very severely scalded, and Dr. FISHBACK, who attends him at the Broadway Hotel, thinks he is injured internally. Mr. DRUM was scalded on the face, hands and arms, but less severely. He is also at the Broadway.

A widow lady and child, whose name is not known, on her way from St. Louis to some place about fifty-five miles back of Maysville, who came on board at Louisville, were drowned. After the boat was in flames, the mother rushed to the stern of the boat, fastened the child to her person, and jumped into the river. She had been deserted by her husband in Missouri, and had been given a free passage to enable her to reach her friends. Both mother and child sunk and were seen no more.

The chambermaid, HANNAH THOMAS, from Allegany, Pa., was blown out of the boat with a part of the cabin a considerable distance into the air, and was seen to fall into the river, and was drowned.

A Mr. and Mrs. MURPHY, of Pennsylvania, a new married couple, on their way to their residence, were both drowned. Mrs. M. was seen upon the stern of the boat, terribly frightened, and uncontrolable, and finally jumped into the river. Her husband who was standing by her side, followed to rescue her, but in the effort to secure a floating plank, both sunk to the bottom, locked in each other's arms.

Mr. WILSON, a deck passenger, an Englishman, on his way to Canada, was blown into the river and drowned.

All of the persons who are known to be saved from the wreck, were conveyed to the Indiana shore, and the train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad coming along soon after, the injured, scalded and escaped passengers and crew were conveyed to this city, and properly cared for. Many of the deck passengers who fortunately were uninjured, took passage last night on board the *Hazel Dell*, to their various points of destination. Others remained in the city, in charge of friends, as public charities.

The following are lists of killed and wounded:

KILLED—Capt. Benjamin Woodward; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Pennsylvania; William Wilson, an Englishman; James Anderson, porter of the boat; James Maloy, a deck hand; Michael Donahue, a deck hand; John ——, a deck hand; James Cavanaugh, pantryman; Thomas Walker, fireman, (colored,) drowned; Robert Riddle, fireman, (colored,) killed by the explosion; widow lady and child—name not known; Hannah Thomas, chambermaid.

INJURED—Alfred J. Rogers, first clerk, severely scalded; Harry Drum, second clerk, slightly; Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, slightly; John Flynn, hands and face badly scalded; Wm. Paul, severely scalded; John W. Kerr, Allegheny Co., Penn., badly scalded all over the body, head and face—will not probably survive; Henry M. Casey, of Philadelphia, severely scalded from head to foot.

A young man about seventeen years of age, named THOS. BURKE, a New-Yorker, was working his passage from St. Louis to Pittsburg. After the explosion he rushed to the hurricane deck, and succeeded in launching the yawl boat, when a fireman named JIM, jumped in, and aided in picking up three cabin passengers who were floating upon pieces of the wreck, and conveyed them to the shore. He then, with one of the mates, rowed back to the boat, which was by this time in a blaze, and some ten or twelve others jumped in, and were landed on the Indiana side of the river. A third trip was made to the steamer, but no person was to be seen, and the intrepid young river-men saved what was possible in the way of baggage. Young BURKE, who was instrumental, no doubt, in saving a number of lives, last night slept in the Hammond-street Station-house.

The explosion of the boiler scattered the fire from the furnace, and in a few minutes the boat was in flames. The passengers who were uninjured, ran wildly about, and several jumped overboard and were drowned, while others were picked up by the small boats and conveyed to the shore. Those who were saved describe the scene as one of great consternation, the passengers who were not thrown overboard by the explosion, running about shrieking and screaming in the wildest manner. The steamer headed for the Kentucky shore, after the explosion, and gradually floated down the river, and at a distance of a mile and a half from the scene of the catastrophe, burned to the water's edge, when the hull sunk within thirty feet of the land.

The *Fanny Fern* was owned by Captain W. W. MARTIN, of Pittsburg, and was valued at $12,000. She was insured in three offices at Pittsburg, for $9,000.

Frauds in the Comptroller's Office.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the office of the Comptroller, and the general condition of that department, met by adjournment in the Library of the City Hall, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Councilman GENET in the chair.

Mr. JAMES TIMPSON, Auditor in the Comptroller's office, deposed that he was appointed in 1852, by the Comptroller, and had acted until the present time; Mr. J. B. SMITH came into the office in August, 1855, and assumed his duties; Mr. DAVID GROESBECK is the Assistant Auditor; witness did not know of any defalcations, and had not examined any accounts; did not know who confirmed the appointment of Mr. SMITH.

A recess was now taken of twenty minutes, Mr. FLAGG and Mr. SMITH being expected.

On the arrival of Mr. FLAGG, Mr. GENET again took his seat.

Mr. FLAGG was examined by the Chairman. Being asked when he first discovered defalcations on the part of Mr. SMITH or any misapplications of money, he replied, that he could say nothing more than he had said before. When he heard of the failure of the Bowery Bank—he did not recollect the date—he began to be suspicious. This, he was sure, was after the appointment of Mr. STUART as receiver of the Bank. Mr. CADEY first told witness of it. Mr. SMITH was employed in the office as Comptroller's Clerk specially. Mr. CADEY told witness there was an allegation that, and an appearance as if there had been an alteration in the ledger of accounts. Mr. CADEY went over the examination, and on Monday it was found that there had been alteration in a confirmed assessment. It had been entered as $2,800; there appears to be a figure 1 put before the 2, as though it were $12,800, instead of $2,800. It is difficult to judge who made the alteration. The ledger was under SMITH's control, with a charge to keep it accurately. The smaller contracts of $10,000 and under are not paid until confirmed. Mr. SMITH had been directed to enter them in the bureau of arrears. They are entered also in the Tax Commissioner's office. He was directed to make an abstract in his own book, as the basis for paying the surveyor and contractor. Witness supposed it was entered correctly in the first instance. While Mr. TAYLOR was living he would certify these abstracts, but after his death they were taken from the assessment roll. The $12,000 and a little more was paid in bonds; Mr. SMITH made a memorandum of the contract; its assignment to Mr. FITZPATRICK; by him to the Bowery Bank, and by the Bowery Bank reassigned as was alleged. Witness directed the bonds to be issued, and has the abstract in the office. Three bonds were issued, 2 for $5,000 each, and 1 for $800 in the name of JOHN FITZPATRICK. We, said the witness, directed these bonds to be issued, the party applying having them divided as he may wish.

This was the only misapplication investigated, so far as to make out a case. These are 5 years bonds and transferrable, one of them has come to the office to be transferred; it was assigned by FITZPATRICK to CHARLES DEVLIN, by him to brokers in Wall-street, from whom undoubtedly the money had been obtained. This was a $5,000 bond.

Mr. SMITH was first employed in the bureau of arrears. Witness had an auditor, also an assistant auditor. Their duties are to audit and settle all accounts. Mr. SMITH drew drafts under the direction of the witness. The reason he had for giving him directions, was that when the Common Council passed the 70 per cent. ordinance in Dec., 1854, allowing interest to be charged on the contractor, witness made inquiry in the Street Department to ascertain whether the accounts were kept there in such a manner that the interest account could be made from them. Mr. BEACH was directed to have books prepared, opening accounts with all the contracts, so that the interest could be computed. Books were procured; the time ran along for eight months, but nothing was done with the books. This young man (BEACH) became dissipated; nothing was done about opening the books. Witness then told SMITH to take the ledger and open the accounts. It was for this reason, namely, that they were not kept in the Street Department; Witness thought any person was authorized to fill up a warrant under the direction of the Comptroller. Has now an assistant Auditor, Mr. GROESBECK, but does not recollect the date of his appointment. it was after BEACH's dismissal, perhaps a year ago; his duties are to fill up checks. It is not his particular duty to take charge of the trust fund. From the inefficiency of the (then) Auditor witness was obliged to ask somebody to open those books; he supposed it was the Auditor's duty to do if he (witness) had insisted on it, but they had enough to do. Mr. SMITH did any thing required of him generally. This particular service, opening these books, was what witness expressly required him to do. The Comptroller appointed the Auditor and the Auditor named his own assistants. Both were confirmed by the Common Council. The responsibility of bringing Mr. SMITH in was entirely upon witness. His duties were quite responsible; he furnished certificates or abstracts upon which witness issued bonds. It was not SMITH's business, nor that of witness particularly, but of any one witness might direct to examine and verify all certificatas. Mr. EWEN was a City Surveyor; witness had employed several. Did not know how many City Surveyors there were; they are appointed by the Street Commissioners; believes Mr. EWEN is one. There are some discretionary powers occasionally given to the surveyors by their contract. They are paid under the ordinance certain prescribed prices, so much per running foot, and so on. Witness had employed EWING extensively since Mr. TAYLOR's death; he is still engaged in measuring up 70 per cent. jobs partly finished, for the purpose of seeing whether the certificates of surveyors on the work are correct. Witness paid Mr. EWING from the City fund. Cannot state what amount. The books would show. Being asked as to where he derived his authority for so employing Mr. EWING, or why he should be paid out of the City fund, witness said he thought it was necessary to protect the City. Thought he had that power without any ordinance or authority. Could not refer to any special ordinance.

No claims of any contractors had been paid of which witness had disapproved; they are all subject to his approval. Has no means, except as upon the face of them, of determining the accuracy of documents submitted for his signature. (Witness detailed the provisions of the 70 per cent ordinance.) SMITH kept the book under the provisions of the ordinance. Witness was directed to keep a separate account of the Park fund. The books were kept by Mr. SMITH, and the checks were also drawn by him. If an ordinary account came in, witness general handed it to Mr. CADEY. Others were examined by Mr. DIKEMAN. Witness considered the present Auditor a very good man, fairly competent, but he could not do the whole of the work. Witness had audited a great many accounts himself. Mr. TIMPSON was in the habit of sending persons to witness who come in with him. From the crowd of business, witness had been obliged to assist in auditing. The accounts had greatly increased in number, and the assistance had not increased in proportion. They needed more help. Under the ordinance, witness considered he had power to appoint any persons for any service necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the office; that he possessed a general controlling power. Did not consider he had power to designate another office in Mr. SMITH's bureau. The stipulated number of clerks are to do the duty, or any other, as the Comptroller may direct. Witness had to call on any bureau where there was a clerk, to aid in the general business. Witness repeated that he had no evidence excepting what appeared on the face of the document, that it was correct. Witness trusted in SMITH, confided in him, would not suppose he could commit a forgery; believed it was a true abstract of the book. Mr. SMITH was appointed without any ordinance, and as to an abstract from the Auditor being more reliable, he (witness) had been deceived in both cases, though in that from the Auditor he could not impute the intention of wrong. The case of Mr. ERBEN was not under SMITH's operation. That was a requisition made by the Street Department, and witness signed under the impression that TIMPSON was equally satisfied it was right, and yet there was an error, and that error was in the Street Department. A man's title to confidence does not depend on official position. For that reason he could not rely specially on an Auditor more than on any other man; he had believed that SMITH would be faithful to his trust. As to whether a contractor could receive a greater amount than was due, if the Comptroller had looked on the contract-book, witness said: "We have no contract-book, that is in the Street Department; if the book had been examined it was all prepared for the certificate given in. Had I said I fear SMITH is deceiving me, and had the assessment been looked up it, might have been detected." Witness had been in the habit for thirty years of signing checks every day on confidence. It was SMITH's duty to see that they were correct; it was part of the Auditor's duty, but also of any one who audited an account. Did not give SMITH control of matters; considers he has a right to audit accounts himself or desire any other person to do so. Does not know of any wrongs except on the part of SMITH. Did not say there were errors all through the Department as stated in the papers. Supposes this case of the $10,000 ought to go to the District-Attorney, and had made an affidavit by which SMITH and the person who received the bond would be arrested for conspiracy. Other examinations are proceeding, but it would be inexpedient to allude to them now, the vouchers are all disarranged. These bonds were issued for JOHN FITZPATRICK, and receipted by JOHN BRANNIGAN. But no assignment of the particular contract from DEVLIN could be found. Mr. CADEY is examining the books, with Mr. STORRS and others, as assistants. In regard to the surveying matters, sometimes one of the EWENS or Mr. SEARLE is employed. That is indispensable to ascertain whether these jobs are unfinished or not confirmed.

The Chairman said he would now adjourn the further inquiry until next Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. FLAGG said investigations were proceeding, some of them up at his house. They had already gone into the matter respecting Fifty-second street.

The hour was then altered to 2 o'clock instead of 3, next Saturday.

There were about 30 persons present at the investigation.

The question which the Sheriff of New-Jersey put as he launched Donnelly into eternity, "James P. Donnelly, do you live?" was in accordance with the law of New-Jersey. The law requires that the question shall be asked, and the culprit shall respond "Yes," to show that he is alive when the preparations for his execution are complete.

Police Intelligence.

ANOTHER DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES.—The Mayor's Police squad, with Sergeant Birney at their head, made a descent on two gambling houses Saturday afternoon. The first place visited was No. 203 Bowery, kept by a man named John D. Whickoff. The officers were at first refused admittance there, as it was supposed they belonged to a gang hailing from Brooklyn, known as the "Rock Boys." It appears that the "Rock Boys" had excited the animosity of the proprietor, because after losing their money at gambling they would demand it back again, and on one or two occasions, because the request was not immediately complied with, they had "pitched into" the proprietor and his friends rather unceremoniously. After it was discovered that the visitors were not "Rock Boys" they were let in without further opposition. A game of faro was in full operation. After quietly looking on a few minutes the Sergeant unbuttoned his coat and showed the insignia of his office to the gamblers. The players hastily gathered up their money and made their speedy exit, the officers interposing no obstacle in their path. Mr. Whickoff was however arrested and the faro table, checks, and box taken possession of. Whickoff was taken before the Recorder and gave bail in $3,000 to answer. The second place visited was No. 97 Prince-street, kept by George Beers. A Mr. Suydam, of Brooklyn, made an affidavit before the Mayor that he lost $12,000 at this house on Friday night. The Officers found Mr. Beers "at home," but he had "got wind" of their movements, and removed every indication of its being a gambling house. Mr. Beers also gave bail in $3,000 to appear for trial.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—On Saturday, a lady from Hoboken left, by mistake, her purse containing $10 and three diamond rings at the store of Arnold, Constable & Co. in Canal-street. Discovering her loss she returned to the store, and inquiries were made among the clerks concerning the missing property. They all denied all knowledge of the matter, but from the peculiar conduct of one of them, named Wm. D. Thomas, it was suspected that he was the thief. He was searched and the missing articles found in his possession and restored to the lady. Officers Robb and Devoe, of the Detective Police, arrested Thomas and took him to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street. He confessed to the Deputy-Superintendent that he had been in the habit of stealing goods from the store ever since he had been employed there, and that they were in his house in Williamsburg. The officers went to his house and found about $400 worth of goods, which he had stolen. His wife was much affected on learning her husband's arrest. The accused was locked up for examination.

ATTACKED BY GARROTERS.—Mr. Thomas Ward, a importer doing business in Liberty-street, was attacked by garroters at a late hour Friday night, while passing through Twenty first-street, on his way home. He had been making a call with Capt. Leitch of the steamship *Europa*. They parted at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, and he had proceeded but a few steps when two fellows came up behind him and one of them struck him a violent blow on the back of the head with a club, felling him to the pavement. Quickly springing to his feet, he grappled with one of the ruffians, and beat him until he became insensible; the other made his escape. Mr. Ward went away, leaving his assailant lying insensible on the sidewalk, after having shouted "Police" to no purpose for an indefinite period.

AN EXTORTIONATE HACK-DRIVER.—A hack-driver, giving his name as William O'Neil, was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to extort extra fare from Mr. B. Moneypenny, of No. 450 Canal-street. Mr. Moneypenny engaged the driver to take him to his residence for 50 cents, but upon reaching his destination the driver insisted on his paying a dollar. Mr. Moneypenny refusing to comply with his demand, the fellow seized his trunk and endeavored to go off with it, being assisted in the attempt by two accomplices. Justice OSBORN committed the driver for trial Marshal Stevens is on the look-out for the two others.

BURGLARY AND ESCAPE.—The clothing store of Mr. JOSEPH LEWIS, No. 213½ Eighth-avenue, was broken into about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and $400 worth of ready-made clothing stolen. The burglars conveyed their plunder to a place in Twenty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, where they were about putting it into a wagon, when becoming suddenly alarmed, they jumped into the vehicle and drove rapidly away, leaving behind them most of the stolen property, which was secured and restored to the owners, The Police are on the track of the thieves.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young fellow named WM. JACKSON, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit dimes. Mr. THOMAS CLANCY, who keeps a restaurant at No. 187 East Thirty-fifth-street, stated that JACKSON passed some of the bogus coin at his place, and that on discovering that they were spurious, he pursued him and caught him in the hall of a house, in the act of throwing some of the pieces away. The accused was committed for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

LATE AT THE CHRISTENING.—A family residing in State-street, Brooklyn, determined to have their youngest christened at one of the churches yesterday. and with that end in view green BRIDGET was directed to take the baby and start for the church a little in advance of its parents. BRIDGET was not acquainted with the city, and, of course, lost her way. This so troubled her that she forgot the location of the church she wanted to find. Upon inquiring of a gentleman to set her right, she was sent to Remsen-street, when she really wanted to find Washington-street. The gentleman to whom she told her story left word at the First Precinct Station-house where he had sent the lost baby, and through this means the child was subsequently found. While this was going on the parents reached the church on Washington-street, and were much alarmed at not finding their treasure. A search was at once instituted, in which the sexton, deacons and others joined. After hunting nearly two hours they applied to the Police, where the baby was found; nor was it too late for the ceremony of christening to proceed.

THE GAMBLERS.—Sergeants SMITH and MATHEWS, with a posse of Policemen from the First Precinct, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning made a visit to a number of gambling establishments and made several arrests. In one saloon they found a Policeman belonging to their own District, who should have been on his post, busily engaged in a game of cards. His case will be laid before the Commissioners.

A PORTER-HOUSE AFFAIR.—Late Sunday night a man named WM. LEHAY was attacked in a saloon at the corner of Freeman and State streets, Brooklyn, by a party of ruffians, one of whom gave him a severe cut with a knife on the top of his head, exposing the skull. LEHAY was intoxicated at the time, but succeeded in reaching the Ferry, when he fell from the loss of blood. Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct, took him to the Station-house where the wound was dressed by Police Surgeon BALL.

A BOY MISSING.—A boy named HENRY CLARK, whose parents reside at No. 17 Concord-street, Brooklyn, left his home, on Saturday at noon, and has not since been heard of. He was nine years old. had light hair and blue eyes: was of slender build and slightly near-sighted. He had a scar over the left eye. When he left home he had on a gray overcoat, dark pants, check cap and new boots. Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of his whereabouts.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The extensive cabinet factory of H. RADFORD, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, was partialy destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. The loss on the buildings was $5,000; on stock and material, $20,000. The loss is covered by insurance in different New-York and Brooklyn companies.

SUSPENDED.—Policeman HANORAN, of the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, was on Saturday suspended for thirty days, for intoxication and abusive language to Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—SUPREME COURT.—A Special Term of this Court will be held, to-day, by Judge LOTT, to hear motions.

The Special Term Calendar will be called at 12 M., to-day, by Judge BROWN, from 1 to 15.

BURGLARY.—The house of Signor BLITZ, No. 40 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves on Friday last, and silverware valued at several hundred dollars stolen.

☞ During the year 1857 there were 5,8 deaths reported by the Health Officer of Brooklyn.33

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Watches
and JEWELRY
At GREAT BARGAINS,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Hyatt's Life Balsam.—Rheumatism. Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store) of RHEUMATISM of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 168 Third-av., of ASTHMA of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of RHEUMATISM, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of FISTULA, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE, Nos. 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and GOUT, after he had been crippled for years

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of SCROFULOUS ULCERS, (and RHEUMATISM,) which had penetrated to the bone and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of KING'S EVIL. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

☞ A Canzonet to Amanda.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGGS.

I drink to thee, Amanda,
My cup is crowned with wine
And the flowers that you have planted,
Above and round me twine;
Recalling all your beauty,
Your grace and manners gay,
I drop a rose-leaf in the cup,
And drink to thee to-day!

I was poor, you know, Amanda,
In the days of our past bliss.
Yet you loved me, 'spite my seedy suit—
You would adore in this!
For my clothes are from SMITH BROTHERS,
Those clothiers best of all,
Who have now the cheapest stock e'er seen,
Both for WINTER and for FALL!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Straw Hats.
SUMMER STYLES,
1858.
We have now in store the largest stock of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
ever offered,
which will be sold to cash and first-class time buyers at prices even lower than the average depreciation in cost of goods and labor in finishing.
A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

☞ Pacific Hotel.
No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, JR., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

MARRIED.

BARCLAY—SCHIEFFELIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 30, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rev. CUTHBERT C. BARCLAY, Rector of St. James' Church, Syracuse, to SARAH SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Richard L. Schieffelin, of this City

DRAKE—POST.—At Port Richmond, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, by Rev. James Brownlee HENRY M. DRAKE to BARBARA POST, all of Staten Island.

CONVERSE—LEWIS.—At Gainesville Ala., on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Mr. Stillman, Mr. CHARLES C. CONVERSE, of New York, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of William M. Lewis, Esq.

DIED.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 29, HUGH MARTIN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 North-Moore-st., on Monday Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

QUACKENBOS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, at the residence of his son, George Payn Quackenbos, No. 124 Leroy st., GEORGE C. QUACKENBOS, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the above address, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock.

COE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 30, MARTHA ANN, daughter of Perry and Margaret Coe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 194 8th av.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 31, after a long and severe illness, SARAH E., daughter of S. W. and Sarah Morgan, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 6 Boerman-place, West 33d st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to East Chester. Services will be performed there, at St. John's Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness to convey those wishing to accompany the remains to the cemetery and from the cars to the church.

EVANS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 31, DAVID EVANS, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, William and John W. Evans, and his son in-law, John J. Jones, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in law, No. 42 Macdougal st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Friday, Jan. 29, ALBERT W. BROWN, second son of Catharine and J. B. Brown, aged 10 years, 6 months and 7 days.

JAQUES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 31, after a lingering illness, of consumption, EDWARD LOCKWOOD, eldest son of Edward J. and Mary W. Jaques, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 92 First-place, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Newark and Elizabethtown, N. J., papers please copy.

SANGSTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Jan. 31, of debility, Geo. Sangster, Sr., aged 70 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, George Sangster, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 3 South 5th st.

☞ Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

HAWKES.—In Brooklyn, E. D, on Saturday morning, Jan. 30, Mr. JOHN HAWKES, one of the oldest residents of South 7th st., aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 210 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HENRY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 30, Mrs HARRIET HENRY, wife of Mr. James Henry, formerly of Schoharie.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 96 Mercer st., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

O'KEEFE.—At Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., of heart disease, Mrs. MARGARET O'KEEFE, widow of the late Daniel O'Keefe, aged 58 years.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her son in-law, G. Gedney, Palisade av., corner Hoboken av., Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE.
FEBRUARY NUMBER
NOW READY.
Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS
Cured by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve. D. Young, No. 71½ Division-st. For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal, near Church-st., and at all druggists; also at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WIRE STRENGTHENED SPOONS.—Britannia Table and Tea Spoons, strengthened by steel wire concealed in the handle, and making them very durable. For sale by the gross or dozen at the well-known stand of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,
OFFER FOR SALE
At the lowest market prices,
Their Spring importation, consisting in part of
SILK GOODS.
Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrini, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths.
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Taffeta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.
DRESS GOODS.
Plain Baréges, colored and black, all qualities.
Crêpe Maretz, black and colored, all qualities.
Plain Mous. de Laines, all qualities.
Printed Baréges.
Barége Robes à Volants and à Quille.
Plain, Colored and Printed Percales.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in China colors.
Veil Baréges and Grenadines, a full assortment of celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, Agents for
"BAJOU" Paris Kid Gloves.
"BISCHOFF's" "SEMPER IDEM."
"IMPERIAL" and "CASTLE" Gros du Rhines.
M RUBINACCI'S Sewings.
VERITA'S Italian Cravats.
WOOLENS.
HILGER BROTHERS' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths.
Also,
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series at the lecture room in the library in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freaks of Fortune and their Lesson*. Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR AND CHEMICAL GAZETTE, FOR FEBRUARY—Just out: price $1 per year, or 10 cents per number. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., wholesale agents, and of all news agents throughout the country.
HENRY BRIDGMAN, Editor and Proprietor,
No 36 Beekman st., cor. William-st.
For advertisements relating to anything connected with the Drug trade, this is the best paper of any published in the United States.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discover its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. Established 22 years. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES to grow strong and thick in six weeks? If you do, use a bottle of my Onguent; that will do it, and won't stain or injure the skin. This is a fact, as a trial will show. $1 per bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 23½ Spruce st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 1 Exchange, Albany.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856. Inquire at subscription desk

DRY GOODS.

EARLY SPRING DRY GOODS.
GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE
At No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.,
THE ENTIRE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF G. B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,
(Formerly at No. 767 Broadway,)
And removed to the first named address,
For greater convenience of sale.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
PRINTED BAREGES AND ROBES,
NEW SPRING SILKS,
DELAINES, MUSLINS AND CALICOES,
TABLE AND OTHER LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS AND HOSIERY,
Consisting chiefly of Importations
Intended for the ensuing Spring,
And which, on account of late disastrous times,
Must now be forced
TO ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of the assignees,
TERMS, CASH ONLY.
Sale now on.
Store opened at 10 and close at 6 o'clock.

CLOSING SALE
By Assignees,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
The following goods are selling
At 37½ cents on the dollar:
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, and
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS,
HOSIERY.
WINTER DRESS GOODS, &c.,
And all other Dry Goods at from 40 to 60 per cent. from the
ORIGINAL COST PRICE.
The assignees, having made arrangements to occupy the above store during the month of February, have determined to force the sale of the whole at retail within that time, when it will
POSITIVELY CLOSE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday
another lot of 4-4 Linens
from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
Also,
Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, Doilies,
Towels, Toweling, &c.
Also,
100 cases of American Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, at greatly-reduced prices.
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
100 dozen Gents' colored-border Linen C. Handkerchiefs 25 cents each.
100 dozen Ladies' French Grass Linen do., 25c. and 30c. each.
200 dozen Ladies' hemstitched Cambric do., $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
A large lot of Marseilles and Linen Sets, slightly soiled 75 cents each.
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Sets, from 62½c. to $3 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

RICH COLORED PLAID SILKS AT $1 PER YARD,
For Evening Dresses.
Full Boiled Silks, Rich Lustre.
Also, Rich Chine Silks, Light Colors.
For 10s. per yard, greatly reduced,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & CO., Cloaks, Cloaks, BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway. No. 473 Broadway.
Stock of CLOAKS selling off
At greatly reduced prices.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DEBOST BROTHERS,
NO. 380 BOWERY.
The proprietors, having renewed lease of store fifteen days, will continue the sale of their stock at retail until the expiration of the term,
COLORED SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
EMBROIDERIES,
MERINOS,
LACE CURTAINS,
and BLANKETS.
MAGNIFICENT STELLA SHAWLS, $3.
The balance of the goods on hand must be sold by the middle of February.
DEBOST BROTHERS, No. 380 Bowery,
opposite 5th-st.

BALANCE OF BANKRUPT STOCK CLOSING OUT.
BLACK SILKS, (oil-boiled,) 68c., 75c., and $1.
FRENCH MERINOS, plain, figured, and Ombre striped, 56c. and 75c. per yard.
Broché Long Shawls, (all wool,) $10.
Black Moire Antique, 85c. and $1.
Blankets, Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslin.
Double-width De Beige, only 12½c.
Double-width Wool Plaids, only 25c.
Double-width Valencia, 37½c., former price, 75c.
N. B.—All who wish to save money are invited to call at OLIVER MOWBRAY'S,
No. 289 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

DRY GOODS, MUSLINS, LINENS, PRINTS, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black Silk, Blankets, Flannels, Alpacas, De Laines, Linen Diaper, Table Cloths, Sheeting, Napkins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

[illegible] Items.

[illegible] State Board of Agriculture of Massachu[illegible] at the State House last week, and [illegible] A large portion of the time was occupied [illegible] the report of the Committee to visit [illegible] Farm at Westboro', and report a plan for [illegible]agement. One fact brought out in the re[illegible] was corroborated by the members of the Board, [illegible] that the labor of the boys was a source of [illegible] expense to the Board, rather than of profit. It takes [illegible]ble the number of men to carry on the farm with [illegible] boys which it would do without them.

[illegible] party under the command of Lieut T. A. [illegible]ven, now engaged in the survey of the Atrato and [illegible]ndo rivers, have reached Camp Toucey, lat. 7° [illegible], long 77° 10' W. Not a case of sickness had [illegible]red in the party, although all had been much [illegible]ed. Lieut. Craven was engaged in discharging [illegible] provisions, and had sent to Carthagena for new [illegible]lies. He was within thirty-five miles of the Pa[illegible] which he hoped to reach by the middle of Jan[illegible]

[illegible]arlotte Jones, the unfortunate woman con[illegible]ed to death as one of the principal actors in the [illegible]esport (Pa.) tragedy, has made a last confession, [illegible] it is said is to be used as a means of swaying [illegible]utive clemency in favor of Monroe Stewart, also [illegible]emned as a participator in the same crime.

[illegible] annual school census of the city of Roches[illegible] just been completed. The population of the [illegible] is 44,293, against 43,877 last year—an increase of [illegible] The number of persons between the ages of 4 [illegible] 21, enumerated for school purposes, is 15,845, [illegible]st 16,937 last year—a decrease of 1,082.

[illegible] Canandaigua, last week, Thomas Densmore, [illegible]ed of rape, was convicted, and sentenced to [illegible] State Prison for 15 years and 4 months. The vic[illegible] was his own daughter, a girl of only 13 years, who [illegible] the principal witness in the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1858.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents.
2,000 MORE SEATS FOR SALE,
At the Music-stores of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Mercantile Library, (Astor-place,) and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Third Week of the
"GREAT SHOW."
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2.
Among the
UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDORS
will be the impersonation of
MASSANIELLO.
WHITE SURRY,
THE TWIN LILLIPUTIANS,
GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
CHAMPION HORSEMEN,
MODEL ACROBATS,
STAR ARTISTS,
and IMMENSE ANIMALS.
All under the immediate supervision of
DAN RICE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE NEW PLAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1858,
Cyril Turner's new three act adaptation of Charles Reade's
WHITE LIES.

Camille Dujardin	Mr. Jordan
Commandant Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh
Bard	Mr. Jefferson
Baroness de Beaurepaire	Miss Wells
Josephine de Beaurepaire	Miss Laura Keene
Laure de Beaurepaire	Miss C. Thompson

Beautiful selections by the Orchestra, Mr. Thos. Baker, Conductor.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Diggory, (his great character,)	Mr. Jefferson
Squire Aldwinkle	Mr. Burnett
Georgiana	Miss Sallie Bishop

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

PATRIOTISM AT AN ENORMOUS PREMIUM!
ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD!
JOCKO IN HIS GLORY!
TORIES IN DESPAIR!
LOVE EVER TRIUMPHANT!
COURAGE ITS OWN REWARD!
VIRTUE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE!
All signally illustrated in the new and
INCOMPARABLY BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN DRAMA,
now creating such an uncommon sensation throughout the Union, as dramatized expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. Watkins, from
COBB'S GREAT STORY,
entitled
THE PIONEER PATRIOT,
Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,
as it originally appeared in that popular journal,
THE NEW YORK LEDGER,
and now enjoyed here, on every occasion, by
EXCITED MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE,
with a feeling of unbounded and irrepressible delight. It will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., during this the THIRD WEEK OF ITS TRIUMPHANT PRODUCTION.
EVERY EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
as well as
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½, the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenbergh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.

NOTICE.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so extraordinary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, that the management would advise those who can as conveniently do it to witness it in the evening.
The other AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
the intensely interesting melodrama of
THE BROKEN SWORD:
Or, An Orphan's Vengeance,
besides Songs, Dances, &c.

IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS have recently been made, and visitors will find at all hours of the day numberless unique and INTERESTING NOVELTIES, which can be seen nowhere else in America, and are worth ten times more than the trivial sum demanded for admission. Scarcely one person in ten is aware what constitutes an Aquarium; yet the Aquarium at the Regent's Zoological Garden, in London, attracted TWO MILLIONS OF VISITORS in a single year. The Grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London. It cost $10,000, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED! No person can contemplate this curiosity without surprise and gratification—without wonder at this new and startling phase of nature's marvelous and beautiful productions.

A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY.

The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall .... Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
Notice.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit .... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1.
To commence with the exciting Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD.
After which the petite Drama of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
To conclude with the Grand Romantic Drama of
ALONZO THE BRAVE; Or, The Phantom Bride.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the Great Local Drama of the
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the comedy of the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
EPH. HORN, DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN in BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with the Great Model Company.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 1, 1858.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, may be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Pelman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door. The three closing readings of the course will be given on MONDAY, Feb. 8, TUESDAY, Feb. 9, and THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1; may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Mr. W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE her celebrated lecture on *Beautiful Women*, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Admission 50 cents. To the galleries 25 cents.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, to be held on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 2 and 4, at 8 o'clock at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Tickets ready at the gymnasium.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CHARITY SOIREE.

The ACADEMY OF MUSIC having been engaged for the purpose, a CALICO DRESS SOIREE will be given in a novel and elegant style, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and other charities. The proceeds of the SOIREE are to be appropriated to the distribution of Loaves of Bread, by tickets, through the agency of the Society, in aid of which the SOIREE was first designed.

PROGRAMME.

An Original Poem, written expressly for this occasion, and suited to the times, will be delivered in the early part of the evening, by one of the Literati of New-York.

The entertainment will be characterized by all the most desirable features of a PROMENADE CONCERT and GRAND BALL.

The management of the Floor has been committed to the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, who have kindly consented to be present and will appear in Full Uniform, at the request of the Executive Committee.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely,—previous to which hour the POEM will be delivered.

DODWORTH'S Promenade Concert and Cotillon Bands are engaged.

Mr. A. DUNKER will furnish an ample supper and provide every accommodation required in the ladies' and gentlemen's cloak, hat and dressing rooms.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Mrs. Henry Marks Leland,
Miss Annie M. Andrews,	Mrs. C. B. Allen,
Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Mrs. Wm. C. Gregg,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	Mrs. James M. Cross,
Alice Cary,	Mrs. Albert H. Nicolay,
Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther,	Mrs. Thaddeus Hyatt,
Mrs. Col. Vosburgh,	Mrs. Theodore Hyatt,
Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor,	Mrs. De Lisle Mortimer,
Mrs. William C. Conner,	Mrs. B. F. Dunning,
Mrs. Henry I. Hart,	Mrs. Wm. H. Robson,
Miss Matilde Livingston,	Mrs. Dr. A. L. Fowler,
Mrs. Elias P. Winans,	Mrs. H. C. Seward,
Mrs. Henry Morrison,	Mrs. Dr. H. Albert,
Miss Louisa C. Stuyvesant,	Mrs. Gen. J. H. H. Ward,
Miss Ella M. Vanrensselaer,	Mrs. C. V. Deforest,

Mrs. De Ruyter Montague.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,	Hon. U. D. French,
James W. Gerard,	Alfred McIntyre,
Fitz Greene Halleck,	Charles Smithson,
Maj. Gen. Sanford,	Walter Briggs,
Hon. John McKeon,	M. B. Wynkoop,
John Graham,	Hon. J. N. Reynolds,
Gen. Wm. Hall,	Geo. W. Alexander,
Dr. Silas Condit,	J. G. Lightbody,
John T. Hoffman,	John R. Briggs,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,	Thaddeus Hyatt,
Gen. J. H. H. Ward,	James M. Cross,
Geo. W. Morton,	Wm. T. Pinckney,
W. C. Conner,	Gen. Jas. Watson Webb,
Samuel Coleman,	R. C. Root,
W. H. Leonard,	Fred. V. Rushton,
John Van Buren,	Dr. H. Albert,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth,	Edwin Meredith,
Gen. Ward B. Burnett,	Maj. C. B. Allen,
Henry I. Hart,	Gen. Spicer,
Seymour A. Bunce,	Simeon Baldwin,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,	S. R. Comstock,
Simeon Draper,	Hon. Thos. R. Whitney,
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart,	Washington Smith,
Gen. C. A. Seward,	Dexter B. Britton,
J. M. Reed,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay,
Dr. James S. Stofield,	John Raymond,
George F. Nesbit,	Gen. J. W. Nye,
Hon. John J. Cisco,	F. C. Wagner.
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Dr. Silas Lounsberry,
George T. Maxwell,	Col. A. S. Vosburg,
Jos. C. Hulse,	Lieut. Col. D. Butterfield,
C. V. Deforest,	Major D. D. Blauvelt,
Geo. M. Snow,	Capt. A. Miller,
Henry Morrison,	Capt. G. W. B. Tompkins,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,	Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
Elias P. Winans,	Capt. G. W. Wheeler,
Emanuel Knight,	Capt. Wm. J. Coles,
Hon. A. A. Thompson,	Capt. Meschutt,
Isaac O. Barker,	Capt. Metzler,
O. J. Victor,	Capt. A. Kinnan.

Officers 71st Regim't.

Augustus L. Brown.
ABM. M. BININGER, Chairman.
C. Godfrey Gunther, Treasurer,
S. Lee Perkins, Secretary.
COL. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BROWN,
CYRUS RAMSEY, M. D.,
WM. S. TISDALE,
Executive Committee.

Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements; at the principal Music Stores and Hotels; Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway; Rushton's Drug Stores, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway; Price's Bookstore, Everett House; Delvergne's Drug Store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.; Harry W. Powers, Book-stand, St. Nicholas Hotel; office of Cyrus Ramsey, M. D., No. 101 2d-av.; Roe Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway; and at the office of the Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, Room No. 9.

Price of Tickets $2, admitting lady and gentleman. Extra Ticket for Ladies, $1 each.

CARD.—MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR.—CALICO DRESS SOIREE.—The Executive Committee of the CALICO DRESS SOIREE gratefully acknowledge the reception of two hundred yards of Calico, of various patterns and qualities as a donation from Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, corner of Grand and Christie sts.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL. NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THEO. EISFIELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The Second Classical Soirée, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at Dodworth's Academy. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF and Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartet Party. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door: One Dollar each.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House, first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 309½ East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No. 50 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH-BROOKLYN—FRONT parlor, on second floor, (with hall room if desired) with board, may be had at No. 292 Henry, near Harrison-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES board in a respectable family, where there are but few boarders. Would prefer the vicinity of Macdougal-st. Terms must be moderate. Address M. E. A., *Times* Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 134 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, pleasant furnished rooms to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES.
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 38 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

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A lady won the other day
A forfeit from her cavalier,
Who glad the penalty to pay,
Remembered Ranney's glittering gear.
A splendid book he purchased there,
A legend of the feudal age,
Enshrined in binding rich and rare,
And graced with many a pictured page.
Nor was this all, a brilliant, set
In purest gold, was handed o'er;
With these the lover paid his debt—
A dollar was the cost—no more.
Upon a taper finger gleams
That jewel, like embodied light,
And she who wears it, in her dreams
Sees him who gave it, every night.

An elegant gift is the pendant to every book bought at the Great American Gift and Book House, No. 293 Broadway. Valentines with gifts. Catalogues free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

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BAYARD TAYLOR'S
"NORTHERN TRAVEL."
"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo: $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $8, or separate, viz:
Views Afoot.
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G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE
AND ROUTE BOOK.

February number now ready, corrected up to date. Price 25 cents. Free by mail. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Jan. 16, per *Canada*, has the best sectional plans, view, &c., of this monster steamer. WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st., New-York.

YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA.—SEE PRIZE Essay in *Young Men's Magazine* for February. Price 15 cents; annual subscription, $1. Office No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—See the *Illustrated London News*, Jan. 16, for best sectional plan, view, &c., of the great *Leviathan* steamship. WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau st., New-York.

VALENTINES.

KING CUPID'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Be it known that Strong, chief agent
In our coming annual pageant,
Has on hand for all true lovers,
Valentines, such real chief d'oeuvres
As ne'er yet, when hearts were mating,
Set their pulses palpitating.
Valentines with lines ecstatic,
Full of pictures emblematic,
Bright as fancy could emblazon,
Fair as light e'er shed its rays on;
Graced with beautiful devices
Of all colors, styles and prices.
Will at Strong's be found, Take Notice
That his stock the best afloat is.
Not to call there would be stupid,
And in fact a slight to CUPID.

An easy way
TO MAKE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!
is to send for one of
STRONG'S TEN-DOLLAR SAMPLE LOTS
OF
VALENTINES
Containing the following large assortment, viz:

144 Comic Valentines, as'ted	18 No. 37, Sentiment'l, as'ted
24 No. 1 Sentimental, as'ted	12 No. 50, Sentiment'l, as'ted
24 No. 2, Sentimental, as'ted	3 No. 100, Sentiment'l, as'ted
24 No. 3, Sentimental, as'ted	12 No. 6, Fancy Envelopes.
36 No. 6 Sentimental, as'ted	12 No. 13 Fancy Envelopes.
18 No. 12, Sentiment'l, as'ted	12 No. 19, Fancy Envelopes,
18 No. 25, Sentiment'l, as'ted	3 Valentine Writers.

6 Valentine Cards.

These will be sent at once in a neat package, by express or otherwise, to any city, town or village in the United States or Canada, on receipt of
TEN DOLLARS.
This is the most liberal offer ever made to Valentine dealers.
Valentine Companies and wholesale dealers supplied on the most liberal terms for cash.
T. W. STRONG, Manufacturer,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New York.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LOWELL LECTURES BY DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, having learned that the course of lectures on the "Treatment of Social Diseases," lately delivered by you before the Lowell Institute of Boston, presented many valuable considerations in regard to the causes, history and treatment of Pauperism and Crime, in a manner which enlisted the sympathies and enlightened the action of individuals and associations engaged in this great humanitarian cause, beg leave to suggest to you that the present season of extraordinary distress, and of special benevolent exertion, renders it highly desirable that our community should receive the benefit of your investigations on this important subject, of such vital interest to all classes; and, therefore, respectfully invite you to repeat the lectures here at such a time and place as may best comport with your wishes and convenience. Hoping you will accede to our request, we are your friends,

Washington Irving,	John W. Francis,	R. M. Hartley,
Jonathan Sturgis,	Francis L. Hawks,	Sam'l Osgood,
Thomas De Witt,	L. Bradish,	Charles King,
Charles Hackley,	Jos. P. Thompson,	A. B. Durand,
H. T. Tuckerman,	W. Adams,	John Bigelow,
Peter Cooper,	Gulian C. Verplanck,	William Kent,
Stewart Brown,	S. B. Ruggles.	

All Souls Parsonage, New-York, Jan 18, 1858.

Gentlemen: I shall have much pleasure in complying with your kind request, and propose to give six lectures, selected from the twelve that composed my Lowell course, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 1, and, continuing on the following Thursday and Monday evenings of the first three weeks of that month, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to a public charity. Respectfully yours,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.
To Messrs. Washington Irving, Peter Cooper, Gulian C. Verplanck, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 2, 1858.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.
The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.
The 50-cent Admission Tickets (only) can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; C. BREUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' Music Stores, and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

LECTURE.—THE FIFTH OF THE SERIES OF Lectures for the benefit of the aged and infirm, under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, will be delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor place, east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley. Subject—*Education required by the times*. The sixth on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler. Subject—*London*. The seventh on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Baltimore, Md.

Tickets, 50 cents admitting two persons, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., or at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st., east of 8th-av., or at the door.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver a lecture in Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb 1, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of Clinton Library Institute. Subject—*Success and Failure in Life*. Tickets at 25 cents. For sale at Appleton's, Wiley's, Francis', and Crowen's bookstores, and at the door; also at W. H. Babcock's bookstore, Brooklyn.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
completely preserved
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:
Ann Arbor, Nov. 5, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.
Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

Friend Wood: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and highly recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

Carlyle, Ill., June 28, 1853.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels [illegible] J. W. C[illegible] & CO., [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

West Twenty-third-street—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x48, lot 18¾x98¾.
Cornelia-street—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x98¾.
Cornelia-street—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.
Cornelia-street—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.
A Farm—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.
For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. WELLS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNamee. The grounds consist of two acres in perfect order.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses, in the choice location Nos. 31 and 33 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

TO CARPENTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the premises now occupied as a carpenter's shop in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side, possession on the 1st February. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO STORY double house, with the modern improvements, in a choice location on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with stable, on nine lots of ground well stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 30 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY house No. 601 Houston-st. It would be let for some light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—A modern house well furnished a few doors from the 5th-av. is for sale on accommodating terms. Price $26,000, with furniture. Address F. S. HOUSE, *Times* Office.

TO LET.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13 av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn; situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of I. Dodge, Esq. Boarding house keepers need not apply. For terms and permission to examine the premises, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New York.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas throughout respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately! Inquire at No. 246 9th-av., corner of 26th st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE FOUR-story house No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. It is being thoroughly repaired and painted and is a most desirable residence. Apply to D. P. BURDGE, No. 139 3d-av., corner of 15th-st. Possession as soon as desired.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath Croton water, &c., in the modern houses, in West 9th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—NEW STORES, HALL, &c., ON BROADway and 12th-st., adapted for every description of business. Hall spacious, with a Broadway entrance. Possession May 1. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort st. This lot being near the intersection of the Bowery renders it desirable for improvements. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. (Possession Immediately.)

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors of building No. 448 Water-st. well lighted, convenient and in good location; desirable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, one large, or two (communicating) moderate-sized houses, on or before the 1st of May. Location between 2th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Preference would be given to a house in course of erection, which might be finished to suit the advertiser at a considerable reduction on ordinary estimates, and much to the advantage of both parties. Address HOUSE, care of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED IN BROOKLYN—In exchange for Long Island property, 24 miles from the city, likewise a vacant lot, in exchange for a pair of nice horses and box wagon—one a colt, 4 years old, of great promise. Call at No. 168 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, one week, on J. T. BERGEN, or address FARMER McINTOSH, Oyster Bay, L. I.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to exchange a desirable country place, 25 miles distant, for a dwelling-house in a central part of the City. Call, or address, No. 117 Nassau st., room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT SOUTH BERGEN, 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry—House with one acre of ground, beautifully located, with necessary outbuildings, and desirable fruit and shade-trees, shrubbery, &c.; buildings nearly new, and in good order; house is two-story, 32 feet by 38 feet, with a wing and kitchen, and commands a splendid view of New-York Harbor and surrounding country; stages to and from Jersey City every few minutes. For terms, &c., apply to CHAS. H. VOORHIS, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one-half mile from the Dépôt a country seat, containing 11 acres, (more land if desired,) finely-improved and well stocked with choice fruits of different varieties. The house is large, well-built, nearly new, conveniently-arranged and beautifully-situated, good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 60 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.—160 acres, 60 meadow and tillable, balance heavy timber. Good 1½-story house and numerous outhouses, apple orchard, &c., &c., situated on the Newfield Road. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR modern-built houses in Brooklyn, Eastern District, within 4 blocks of three ferries, together with a large number of building lots, free from incumbrance. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 32 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at the Rooms THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance.
EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY, 7½ o'clock P. M., (Feb. 1,) at Riell's Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st. By order.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
W. W. Hilliker, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock.
By order JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELLENT and trustworthy young woman, who comes highly recommended as to capability, integrity, respectability, and general good character, to do chamberwork and waiting, chamberwork and laundress, nurse or seamstress; is thoroughly experienced in either capacity. Will be found an efficient, neat, and very obliging servant, who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a first-class domestic may apply at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent, trustworthy and highly-recommended girls, of all nations and in any capacity, whose references are long and undoubted. Families in want of female servants who are competent, economical and respectable, apply at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands cooking, baking; does up her work in style; also, her niece as laundress and waitress; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; city or country; is a regular waitress; wages $8 for the cook, the other $6 to $7; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general houseworker, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House. W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.
P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work, has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the hatting business, or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory City references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM LONDON, OF SEVeral years' experience in cutting and modeling patterns, a situation to superintend the cutting or making-up department of a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address B. A., No. 1 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 129 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress, fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington place.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 160 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or restaurant, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

A LADY INTENDING TO TRAVEL TO California, or elsewhere, or residing permanently in any part of this country, who may desire the companionship of a young lady capable of combining thorough instruction in French with every endeavor to prove herself generally useful and agreeable, can secure her services, together with satisfactory references, by addressing "NIL DESPERANDUM," Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN LADY OF unexceptionable reference and address, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; has had experience in the management of a household, and would have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 832 Broadway.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in this City, as organist, who is fully prepared to perform the duties as such. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE AND chambermaid, to go in the country. Unexceptionable references required. Call at No. 55 West 17th-st., from 10 A. M. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 23d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bonds.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	[illegible]
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	[illegible],000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 [illegible]

In charge of W. L. Kidder, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 [illegible]
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 [illegible]
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	9 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.
HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee: James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terence Keon, Congregation Shaary Hashamod, George Raub, First Free will Baptist Church, Wm. Baudwin.

Managers Colored Home—Jacob Harson, Wm. S. Mayo, Archibald Walt.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Assessments.
GEORGE STARR,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen in relation to Russ Pavement in Broadway will hold their final meeting on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12, City Hall. All parties interested are requested to attend.
F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JOHN LYNES,

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1858, at 2 P. M. Any persons having complaints to lay before the Committee, are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee.
JAMES OWENS,

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Office of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors*: A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of James Simpson, in the firm of JAMES SIMPSON & SON, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, No. 283 3d-av., all accounts for or against the said firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will henceforth continue the business in his own name. ALEXANDER SIMPSON.
New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

Irving Bank, Jan. 18, 1858.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank, corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CHAMBERS, DUANE, READE AND WORTH STREETS OWNERS AND LESSEES.—NOTICE.—All owners and lessees of property affected by the widening or extension of these streets, and who are opposed to the same, are requested to attend in person, or by agent, before the Street Committee of the Board of Councilmen at room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 323 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY WILLIAMS, STEVENS, Williams & Co., to the order of F. B. O'Connor, Jan. 18, at 90 days, for $400. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment is stopped. Five dollars will be given for its return to 353 Broadway.

A FINE LOT OF COUNTERS, SHELVING and show-cases, now at No. 6 Cortlandt-st., are offered for sale at almost any price. For particulars, call at No. 6 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Have removed to
No. 119 Broadway,
Corner of Cedar-st.
And will hold their first sale
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

The particular attention of sellers and buyers is invited to this sale.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday morning.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder for cash, the entire costly and fashionable furniture contained in dwelling No. 116 West 15th-st., consisting of parlors, dining-room, library, chambers and basement, and will be found equal to any sale of household furniture this season. A deposit will be required of purchasers, as the goods must be removed immediately. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock. Tapestry carpets, elegant carved extension table, marble-top buffet, dining-room chairs, tea service, salvers, spoons, forks, casters, fruit baskets, rich crystal cut glass, ruby, &c., pearl and ivory cutlery, elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, with a large variety of rich China of all kinds, chandeliers, &c. Parlors—three splendid ormolu chandeliers, elegant seven-octave rosewood premium piano-forte made by Miller, used but four months, with rich cover and stool; two magnificent full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, rich carving, covered in satin brocade; two splendid carved rosewood etageres, with marble tops, mirror doors and back; heavy embroidered silk and lace curtains, shades, lounges, with reclining chairs to match, superb carpets, rugs, solid rosewood reception chairs in medallion, costly rosewood secretary, bookcase, Italian marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood French escritoire, marble top. N. B.—House to let.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SIX VALUABLE STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES ON WATER AND CHERRY STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON WATER-STREET—Three three story brick houses and lots, north side, known as Nos. 506, 506½ and 508.

ON CHERRY-STREET—Three four-story brick stores and lots, south side, known as Nos. 243, 245 and 247, adjoining the above in the rear. The above property is well rented, in good order, and in the immediate vicinity of the Canal-st. extension.

Title perfect. One-half can remain.
Maps and particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th av., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture all made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery at No. 23 Nassau-st.: Oil Paintings—About 150 fine French Paintings by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames. Also, an invoice of Flemish and French paintings. To be sold without reserve. Can be seen a day or two previous to the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

WM. L. VAN ZANDT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 93 East 13th-st., the furniture in said house, say, new tapestry and other carpets, piano forte, chairs, sofas, extension and other tables, bedroom furniture, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE.—By JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1858, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, all that valuable lot of land, with frame building thereon, in 39th st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches; title perfect. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed,
JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY,
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY M. BENEDICT (of the late firm of CORNING & CO.) has associated himself with the firm of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st. Signed
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WILLIAM J. MILLER & CO., doing business at No. 15 Maiden-lane, expired by limitation on the 31st ult. and is dissolved. The business will be settled by William J. Miller, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM J. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. ORESTES CLEVELAND.

WILLIAM J. MILLER will continue the business of importing and manufacturing silver-plated ware.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JAMES COOK & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES COOK,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

The business will be continued as formerly by the undersigned, on his own account.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES COOK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JEROME B. SHAW and RICHARD G. BERFORD, known by the name and style of BERFORD & SHAW, is dissolved.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1858. JEROME B. SHAW

NOTICE.—A. RAMSEY McCOY RETIRES THIS day from the firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., on account of ill-health. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by EDMUND M. YOUNG and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, who have associated with them, from this date, JOHN C. SOUTHWICK, and will continue the Hide and Leather business, as heretofore, under the name, style and firm of YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.
EDMUND M. YOUNG,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JOHN C. SOUTHWICK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us JAMES W. FREELAND, and the business will be carried on as heretofore under the firm of A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.
February 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF LAWTON & CAVERLY has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business with said firm can be settled with H. B. CAVERLY, at No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York.
P. B. LAWTON,
H. B. CAVERLY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL OIL—COAL OIL.—A SCIENTIFIC Chemist of this City has perfected a rapid and economical process of manufacturing, refining and deodorizing Coal Oil. Parties owning cannel coal lands, and having the cash to build factories, or parties having the cash to invest in works, are desired to coöperate with me in securing the services of this gentleman, and making his process immediately available in producing a cheap and splendid product, which cannot fail to be very profitable to all parties interested. Apply to J. C. BURDICK, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Said store is eligibly situated; has done a good business for 21 years. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find it to their advantage to call on RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, L. I. Also a good two-story dwelling-house, in complete order, by WM. RAYNOR.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by
P. I. NEVIUS & SONS, No. 11 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ALL THE APPARATUS for a perfumery establishment, complete, will be sold very low. A capital opportunity to commence the business. Address EXCHANGE, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED undertaker's business, with everything required to carry on the business, will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately, as the proprietor must leave the City. Inquire at No. 299 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth W

TO CHURCH PEW BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.—Sealed proposals, for building 170 church pews, will be received during one week from this date at the office of KING & KELLUM, architects, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, where plans and specifications may be seen.
Feb. 1, 1858.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement, Jan. 1, 1857			$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year		$537,144 78	
Received for Interest during year		152,873 21	
Received for Annuity Bonds		5,000 00	
Total Receipts for 1857		$695,017 99	
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857*	$53,000 00		
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857	145,114 95		
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64		
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78		
P'd Physicians Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30	407,504 69
			$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year			148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858			$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N. Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N. Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N. Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of state of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,265 23	
Real Estate	26,278 88	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,606,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1856,) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
ROBERT L. PATTERSON,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,
LEWIS C. GROVER,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
HENRY McFARLAN,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM.
EDWARD A. STRONG,
JOHN R. WEEKS,
ANDREW S. SNELLING,
RANDALL H. GREEN,
JOEL W. CONDIT,
NEHEMIAH PERRY.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Math matician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1858. }
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857		$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857		1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,120,972 43

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857		$3,942,812 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,983 62	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04	

The Company have the following assets, viz.:

Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	260,100 00
Dividends on Stocks interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,804 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,541 55
Total amount of Assets	$4,071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858	1,038,200
Total profits for 15½ years	$7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	5,464,190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858	$2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John D. Jones,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
E. H. Gilliland,
Ramsay Crooks,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leon. S. Suarez,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. C. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Charles Dennis,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Corn. Grinnell,
Henry O. Brewer,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 28	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,857 64	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40—	474,191 32
Total		$1,665,736 91
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c	14,288 70	
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93—	262,770 66
Total		$1,402,966 25
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	$42,067 16	
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,509 03	
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14	
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21	
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95—	$1,402,966 25

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,
LORING ANDREWS,
JOHN MAIRS,
RUSSELL DART,
HENRY SUYDAM, JR.,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
DAVID DOWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
WM. PATRICK,
WM. H. APPLETON,
PLINY FREEMAN.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1858. }
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $56,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the dépôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS.—The interest coupons of these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after this date, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. HENRY WICK, Treasurer.
FEB. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Jan. 26, 1858.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Secretary.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

THE FEBRUARY INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. P. HANDY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SINKING FUND Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, due Feb. 1 proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange place.
E. L. H. GARDINER,
Comptroller of the city of Milwaukee.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 Wall st., New-York. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst. and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors—Will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by the U. S. Mail steamer *Empire City*, on the 2d of February, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same, for clearing at the Custom-house. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.
Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

260. CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE. 260.
Teas! Teas! Groceries! Groceries! The choicest teas in the City are to be had at the Canton Tea Warehouse. Call and see the immense business that is done at No 260 Greenwich-st. To let, an office and loft. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises. THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and dealer in choice teas, groceries, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, No. 260 Greenwich-st., cor. Murray.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.
The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn,
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH (PEACH ORCHARD) AND Lehigh, unadulterated, at Summer prices; also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at lowest current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31..1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28....1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on Feb. 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
North Star, Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, M'h 24
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Ap'l 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M. from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M.. Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M. for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 5, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¾ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6.15 A. M., 12:35 and 6:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 67 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—THE BEST MEDICINE in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach, and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions. It is at once the most popular, effective, and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $550; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th av., near 40th st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

$200.—FOR SALE.—A LADY ABOUT MOVING having no use for her Piano-forte, will sell it for the above price; 7 octaves, rosewood, round corners, made by the best makers in the City, is perfectly new and splendid tone and touch; original price $350; music and piano stool given with it. Call at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash. The "Waters" large and popular catalogue of Music at half-price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, GRATIS.—The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Prof. E. C. DUBOIS considering the hard times, and feeling indebted to the American people for their patronage, offers his services, free of expense, to those who wish to learn French; he will devote one hour to this purpose every Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-six consecutive weeks. The first lesson will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—To avoid inconvenience, only 500 tickets for this course will be delivered. Apply daily at the above address.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

CHORAL SINGING.—CLASSES OF LADIES and gentlemen for the cultivation of Choral Music, combined with elementary instruction, meet on the EVENINGS of MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7¼ o'clock, in the University, Washington square. Those desirous of joining may address Mr. GEORGE LEACH, No. 249 West 24th-st., or call on him at the University. An afternoon class is now forming. Terms, $1 per month, in advance.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES—By a Parisian lady, a first class Grammarian. Terms—Classes of 4 pupils $15; 6 pupils $10, and 12 pupils $5 each per quarter. Private lessons, $30 per quarter. Drawing classes, same terms. Best of testimonials and references. Address B. B., *Times* Office.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR's Commercial Academy is the largest in New-York. Students are practically prepared for any kind of business. A new term for cheap private lessons commences this day and evening. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Private desks $15. Regular terms $25.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S WRITING and Book-keeping Rooms, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway, open day and evening for class or private instruction. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 212 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—MARY CAMPBELL, individually, and as Executrix of LUCY CAMPBELL, deceased, and Margaret CAMPBELL against James M. Monroe and Mary his wife, David M. Monroe and Lydia his wife, David S. Mills and Jane A. his wife, Abiathar B. Millard, Robert Duncan, John G. West, Marvin Underdonk, DAVID S. PAINE and HANNAH his wife, FRAZEE A. SNEDIKER and his wife, sued by the name of MARY, her true name being unknown, AUSTIN B. TROWBRIDGE, trustee, Henry W. Colyer and wife, sued by the name of Mary, her true name being unknown, Thomas Dusenbury and Harriet his wife, Robert Carter, Edward Merritt, Welcome T. R. Arnold, Edward Mallory, Conrad Jocum, Samuel W. Slocum, Samuel Barter, H. Melville Sheldon, Loftus Wood, Daniel Budson, Robert H. Johnston, John T. Wellings, Benjamin Albertson, James T. Griswold, Samuel M. Meeker, Charles L. Young, Albert Mathews, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, Ezra Fitch, Simeon Fitch, William B. Fitch, George N. Tatham, Henry B. Tatham, Benjamin Tatham, and James H. Watson.—Summons for relief.—(Complaint not served.)—To the above defendants: David S. Paine and Hannah his wife, Frazee A. Snediker and Mary his wife and Austin B. Trowbridge: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on Dec. 9, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1857.
MEAGHER & CAMPBELL,
ja18-law 6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK.—OLIVER D. SWARD, JAMES DICKSON, EUGENE JACQUEMIN and WILLIAM H. WARD, against RICHARD R. USHER and JOSEPH COELHO.—To be tried in the City and County of New-York.—To above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and six dollars and nine cents, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Dec. 15, 1857.
CHAS. B. HART,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st., New York.

The complaint in the above action was filed on January 16, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York. CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja18-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY H. ELLIOTT against DAVID W. STANSBURY and REBECCA C. STANSBURY his wife, EDWARD BENNEYS and NORMAN D. SAMPSON, WALTER BREWSTER and RACHEL BREWSTER his wife, and LEWIS T. STANSBURY.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the said Clerk's office Dec 22, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
ja18-law6wM. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,
o19-law6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.
o26 law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.
o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
ja4-law6mM* SAMUEL D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.
au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.
n30-law6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, JR., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 9th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.
ja11-law6mM* ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1857.
HENRY CROSSMAN, }
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, } Executors.
d14—law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.
WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.
n2-law6mM*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$400.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR brown Mules, sixteen hands high, warranted sound and kind—no better working team in the City. Price $400.

Also, a large bay Horse, young, sound, and a good traveler—will be sold low, to close an assignment.
LEROY CLARK, foot West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 134 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fires.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At 8 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 419½ Grand-street, but was speedily extinguished, the damage being only trifling. The fire originated from a child setting fire to some rags in a basket in the room.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-EIGHT-STREET.—At 1½ P. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house No 143 East Twenty-eight-street, occupied by CYRUS SHERMAN. A few pails of water extinguished the flames. The loss was about $20, and is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN CHRYSTIE-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 12 o'clock Saturday night, was caused by a fire in one of the rooms of the tenement house No. 44 Chrystie-street. It was speedily extinguished.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire at a few minutes after 11 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by one of the chimneys of the dwelling-house No. 121 Bedford-street taking fire.

FIRE IN HESTER-STREET.—At 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the stable of No. 187 Hester-street, owned by Mr. STILLMAN. The damage was about $150. No insurance.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—WM. GRATE, a German who keeps a lodging-house at No. 87 Chatham street, was found in his bed, at a late hour Friday evening, with his throat badly cut and several stabs in his body. He said that the wounds were inflicted by an unknown person who came into his room and assaulted him while in bed with view to murder him. From the fact of his having made no alarm, and from other circumstances, it is believed that he committed the violence upon himself, but failing in his attempt at self-destruction sought to throw the blame on some one else. He was taken to the City Hospital badly bleeding from his wounds, but it is thought they will not prove fatal.

CHILD-BIRTH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—A young woman, giving her name as JANE FERGUSON, applied Friday night to the Thirteenth Ward Station house for lodging. About midnight she was taken suddenly ill, and before a physician could arrive gave birth to a daughter. Dr. KIMBARK, who had been sent for, did all he could to make the mother and little stranger comfortable. The mother says she is married, but that her husband left her about five months ago and ran away with another woman.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A negro known by the name of LEONARD VESEY, *alias* LUNDY, alias CHARLES, was arrested at a late hour Friday evening, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 64 West Broadway. The place is said to be the resort of the lowest class of thieves and prostitutes. The accused has been out of Sing Sing but a few weks. He was committed to answer the charge.

[Advertisement.]

THE PIONEER PATRIOT.—This excellent and really new American drama is enjoying a rare success at Barnum's Museum. Its beauty, interest and patriotic sentiment, attract crowds of people every night, and the applause bestowed upon it surpasses all precedent. Go early and get a good seat. This afternoon a capital melodrama besides, at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

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GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30.

$1,000 N. Y. S. 6s '61	103	20 Pac M. Steam. Co.	68¼
10,000 Ohio S. 6s '86	106	45 N.Y. Central R. R. c.	82
4,000 Tenn State 6s '90.	89½	200 do s60	82
7,000 do	89⅜	24 do c	82¼
13,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	250 do s30	82¼
14,000 do c	84½	100 do ....p & c	82⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s '70.	77½	50 do c	82⅜
8,000 do	77½	50 do	82½
4,000 do	77	100 Cleve F Tol. R. R.	43
10,000 Va. St. 5 p.c.b's	87⅞	100 do s10	43
8,000 N. Y. Cen. R-R. 6s.	88¼	500 do s60	43
3,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	99	950 do	43¼
5,000 do	100	2700 do	43½
3,000 E. R. 2d mtg. bs.	91	200 do b60	43½
8,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	53	200 Erie Railroad	22⅞
20,000 Eg. R bs. '86 b30	70¾	2000 do	22¾
27,000 M. C. R, 8 p.c. 1st		650 do s3	22⅝
m. S. F. convt bs	95	100 do s60	22½
2,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	67	400 do s30	22½
500 Ill. Cent. R. bds.	95	200 do b10	22¾
500 do	95⅜	100 do b30	22⅝
13,000 do	95½	400 Hudson Riv. RR	19
10,000 do b60	96	225 Harlem Railroad	8¼
7,000 Ill. Freeland bds.	86	320 do	8⅜
10,000 do	87	200 do	8⅝
5,000 do b60	88	50 Harlem R. R. Prfe'd	18
1,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	38½	38 Sixth-av. R. R.	100
1,000 L C. & M. L. G ex p	45	5 N. Haven & Hart. R.	114
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93½	800 Reading R. R.	58¼
7,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	82	110 Mich. Cen. R. R	61½
2,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. B	49	170 Mich. So. & N. I. R R.	18¾
2,000 do	47	250 Panama R. R.	90½
10,000 do	46	14 do	90¾
5,000 do	45½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R ..s10	97¼
5,000 do	45	100 do s5	97½
15 Bank of N. Y. Scrip.	102	50 do b30	98
10 Bank of America	108½	23 do c	97
115 National Bank	106	100 do s3	97½
10 Bank of the St. N. Y.	99¾	10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	112
20 Bank of Commerce.	101	50 Gal. & Chic. R. .b60	77
10 Amer. Exch Bank.	102	100 do	76½
5 Park Bank	95	13 do	77
15 Bank of N. America	100	50 Chic. & Rk Is. R ..c	68
45 Shoe & L. Bank	102	476 La Crosse & Mil. R.	11½
39 Continental Bank.	97	40 do	11⅜
200 Canton Co b60	21	338 do	11¼
500 Cum. Coal Co c	15	200 do s60	11⅛
100 do b60	15	100 do s60	11
25 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	89		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	200 Hudson River R. R.	20
6,000 do	92½	700 Harlem Railroad	9
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	84⅝	150 Harlem R. R. Pref'd	18
1,000 Cal. St. 7s. '75	77	240 La Ce. & M. R. R	11
2,300 Ohio State 6s '60	100½	100 do	10¾
2,500 do b30	100¾	25 do	10⅞
5,600 La C. & M. L. G. b's	44	50 do b10	11
7,000 do	43½	100 Reading R. R.	58⅛
4,000 Illinois F'd Bds.	88	700 do s10	58⅜
1,000 Mich. C. R. R. 8 pr		200 do	58¼
c. 1st m. s'k'g F. C. b's.	95½	125 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	19
15,000 do	95¼	50 do b20	19⅜
10,000 do	95⅜	50 M. S & N. Ia. p. s'k.	33
10,000 R. R. R B's '86 b30	70¾	50 do	33¼
10,000 do b60	71	100 Panama Railroad	91
5 Imp. and Tra. Bank.	99½	1025 Cleve. & To. R. R b3	43½
15 Bank of N. Y. Scrip.	99¾	265 do	43⅜
300 Cum. Coal Co ..b60	15	200 do b30	43½
100 do b30	15	100 do b10	43½
140 do	14⅞	200 do	43½
60 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	67½	10 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	68½
150 Penn. Coal Co	74	50 do b10	69
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R s10	82¾	100 do	69
50 do ....opg	82⅞	5 do	69¼
250 do ....opg	83	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	12

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Cincinnati City 6s	Int. add. 81
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add. 49¾
$500 Lackawanna Railroad 7s	Int. add. 60
$6,000 Town Berlin (Marq. Co. Wis.) 8s.	Int. add. 50
$1,000 Chicago and Miss. R'd 7s	Int. add 25
$2,000 Lee Co. (Iowa) 8 ℘ cent. Bonds	Int. add. 60
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R'd 7s.	Int. add. 46¾@47
$12,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R R, 10s.	Int. add. 75¼
$3,600 Phila. and Reading R'd 6s	Int. add. 78½
$1,000 Virginia 6s	Int. add. 92½
$1,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. add. 90
$1,500 California State 7s	Flat 78¾@80¼
$900 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853	50¼
$770 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	30¼
$30,000 Tennessee 6s	Flat 89@89¼
$3,000 Missouri 6s, 1872	Flat 84⅛
$4,000 Missouri 6s, 1873	Flat 84⅛
$1,000 Missouri 6s, 1874	Flat 84⅛
$12,000 Missouri 6s, 1875	Flat 84⅛
$500 San F. City 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	Int. add. 53
$2,000 Nash. and Chat R'd 6s	Int. add. 68¼@69
40 shares Reading Railroad	56½
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	55
20 shares Bull's Head Bank	77
15 shares Mercantile Bank	116¼
5 shares Market Bank	97
9 shares Commonwealth Bank	87¾
10 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	129
10 shares Arctic Ins. Co	96¼
10 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	147½
20 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	95½
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	95
24 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co	171½
17 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	145
25 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co	140
25 shares Bank of Commonwealth	89@89½
4 shares Union Ferry Co	76

MONDAY, Feb. 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $1,854,511, against $3,981,990 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,419,697, against $388,236 the same week last season. The direct Export of Specie was only $53,000; in addition to which, $730,000 was sent to Boston for Export by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday last. There was no Export of Specie the same week last season. Boston has otherwise become a creditor city, and about $500,000 in Gold went over in the course of the week in settlement of Bank balances against New-York. The Sub-Treasury accumulated, during the week, $214,770. These several items make an apparent total against the Bank reserve of $1,497,770, while the income from California, delivered on Thursday morning, amounts to $1,565,779. The proability, therefore, is that the Bank average to be made up this afternoon will show quite as large as last week, when the amount stood $30,829,151. It is not improbable that with the aid of some further Gold receipts from the South and West, the particulars of which are seldom known until they tell upon the Bank return, the average of the week may be higher. The export demand for Gold during the month just closed amounted to something less than six millions of dollars, including the sums sent *via* Boston, against ten millions in December. The demand will probably show a further falling off in February, though the Cunard steamer of Wednesday next will be availed of by remitters to the extent, perhaps, of two millions dollars, unless the selection of bills should improve in the meantime. The rates on London, for choice bank and banking names, continue to rule 109½@110 ℘ cent; and on Paris, 5.18¾@5.15. The Money Market is not only easy, but too cheap to indicate anything like the usual amount of regular trade. The consequence is that private lenders who are unable, from the recent shock to credit, to suit themselves in the Discount offices, are investing, temporarily, in State Stocks and the best class of Railway bonds and dividend-paying shares. The sales of State and other loans through the past week, on the Stock Exchange and by the auctioneers, amount to over two millions of dollars. The Domestic Exchanges have reached within a fraction of par on Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have turned par on Boston. We quote Philadelphia, 99⅞; Baltimore, 99½ ℘ cent. Both cities have rapidly improved their Specie reserve, and are nearly or quite prepared for a full resumption of payments in Coin.

From the annual Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, some weeks ago, it will be found that for the six months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$102,153,000
Add four weeks in Jan. '58	6,940,155
Total since July 1	$109,093,155
To same date last Treasury year	118,661,801
Decreased Importation this year	$9,568,654

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,703,000

Add four weeks in January	3,865,441
Total since July 1 to date	$38,568,441
Against same time last Treasury year	48,142,433
Decreased Export Produce this year	$9,573,992

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign

States amounted to	$21,961,000
Add four weeks in January	4,741,522
Total since July 1 to date	$26,702,522
Against same time last Treasury year	23,038,284
Increased Export Gold to date	$3,664,238

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New-York from July 1 to the present date, are .. $28,150,512

To same date last year	24,025,424
Increased receipts to date	$4,125,088

We expect to be able, in a few days, to confirm or render more exact, the January returns, by the Custom-House report for the whole month. The semi-official weekly figures are near enough, however, for ordinary comparison.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.		Jan. 23.	Jan. 30.
Missouris	84⅝	84¼	Illinois C. Stock	94½	97½
Virginias	93½	92½	Ill. C. Bonds	90¾	95½
Tennessees	89	89⅜	Mich. C. Bonds	92	95
N. Y. Central	79⅝	83	Rock Island	69¼	69¼
Erie	21	22⅞	Galena	73⅝	77
Reading	56⅜	58⅛	La Crosse	12	11

The dealings were active throughout the week and prices generally tending up, with a very strong speculative feeling on Saturday, when New-York Central sold as high as 83 ℘ cent., cash, to make deliveries on the closing of the transfers, and at the same price in the afternoon for the reopening of transfers on the 23d inst. The Directors meet on Tuesday to declare the usual half-yearly dividend. The net profits since 1st August, over all expenses, renewal of track, interest on debt and sinking fund, we hear stated at about *thirteen hundred thousand dollars*; or, $330,000 in excess of the fund required to make the regular 4 ℘ cent half-yearly dividend. The speculation was also active in the stock and bonds of the New-York and Erie and Illinois Central, and in the shares of the Cleveland and Toledo Company, the transfers having been reopened. The rise in these was 2@2½ ℘ cent., and the same in the third mortgage of the Erie Company. The six ℘ cent Certificate debt and seven ℘ cent. Convertibles of the New-York Central are in demand on European orders, and the rise in each is 3@3½ ℘ cent. There has been some realizing on the recent speculative purchases of Missouri State Stock, and a few fresh offerings of Tennessees, which have kept prices at about the same figures as week before last. The general market left off firm. The outside orders for the investment of money, which are gradually on the increase, and the demand for three or four leading Railroad securities from abroad, impart to the dealings at the Brokers' Board a more reliable activity than we have noticed for a long time past, while the Street speculators show both strength and determination in carrying up the market. The ease in Money of course favors the movement, though we do not hear that demand loans, in any quarter, are very extensively employed. Money is left at call with some of the leading Brokers at 5 ℘ cent., and even declined at this rate, for the want of stocks to hypothecate with the lender. The Banks are charging 6@7 ℘ cent. on demand loan, while some of the Savings Institutions are seeking United States and New-York Stocks on terms yielding not over 4@4½ ℘ cent. The City pays off $500,000 to the old Greenwich Savings Bank to-day, being part of the Water Loan falling due in 1858.

The Bank of the Republic has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent.; and the Ocean Bank 3 ℘ cent. The State of Pennsylvania pays to-day at Philadelphia, in Specie, about $950,000 in semi-annual interest on her Public Debt. The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay to-day, for the City of New-York, about $300,000 in interest and $500,000 principal of the City Debt.

We understand that the Grocers' Bank resumes business to-day, as usual, at its banking house, and pays all demands on presentation.

The European mails by the *Canada* at Boston to Jan. 16, were delivered here on Saturday morning. The mercantile letters and circulars represent from England an easy state of things in the Money Market and continued buoyancy in the funds, both public and joint-stock, but a dull trade in Manchester and the other manufacturing districts. The further fall of interest at the Bank of England had already been followed by still lower rates in the open market, where discounts were had at 4½@4 ℘ cent., and short loans on the Stock Exchange as low as 3 ℘ cent. The advices arried out from our own Stock Market at the close of December, which, it will be remembered, were dull and rather lower by reason of the holidays and the Hamburg troubles just then reported on this side, had tended to check the rise in some of the American Stocks in London, though Mr. SATTERTHWAITE reports an advance of 4 ℘ cent. in Eries of 1883, and 1@1½ ℘ cent. in New-York Central Bonds, with sales of the shares at 74 ℘ cent, after selling, according to another report, at 70 ℘ cent. Illinois Central shares left off 94@94½ ℘ cent. The following is the letter of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

Our Money Market continues to manifest increasing signs of greater ease, arising from the circumstances alluded to in our last circular, and yesterday the Directors of the Bank of England further reduced their minimum rate of discount from 6 to 5 ℘ cent. The current rates of discount elsewhere are ½@1 ℘ cent. under that of the Bank of England. For moneys on deposit, the Joint Stock Banks are only allowing 3 ℘ cent., and the rate of interest for short loans on Government securities does not exceed 3 ℘ cent. Under the influence of the abundant supply of money, and reduced rates of interest, English Securities generally have advanced in price. Consols having previously advanced so rapidly, there has since been a slight reaction. In our last circular we quoted them at 94¾@⅞ for Money, and 95@⅛ for 4th of February, and to-day they are 94½@⅝ for Money, and 94¾ for 4th of February. The transactions in American Securities have been limited during the week, and under the influence of the recent advices from New-York, the market generally has not participated in that buoyancy which we have had to notice in the prices of English Securities. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central Railroad 7 ℘ cent. Construction Bonds at 83½, and in the shares of this Company, at 4½, 5, 5½, 7 and 6 discount. New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds at 85@85¼, and a sale of shares is reported at 70. Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 87. Pennsylvania First Mortgage Bonds at 86, and the Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 85. New-York and Erie Bonds have been in rather more request, and Third Mortgage Bonds have been sold at 74. The business in State Stocks has been limited. The reports of the Manchester market do not yet indicate much improvement in prices. The increased production, which has taken place in the manufacturing districts, has checked the tendency to advance, to which returning confidence and increased inquiry had led. Yarns are a little firmer in price, but the value of Cloths generally remains without much change. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet—prices rather lower. Sales for the week about 35,400 bales. In our Corn markets there was a fall in the early part of the week of 1s.@2s ℘ quarter on Wheat. Prices have since kept firm. There has been a good demand for Rails, and prices are higher. Purchases have been made at £6 15s. for 4 months' credit. Our quotations are £6 15s. for cash, and £7 for 6 months' credit.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 13, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£2,986,996	Decrease	£1,203,665
Other deposits	19,124,733	Increase	4,278,856
Rest	3,653,418	Increase	47,413
Govern't securities	9,191,986	Increase	1,426,677
Other securities	23,849,632	Decrease	1,611,404
Notes unemployed	7,540,675	Increase	451,750

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,671,730, being an increase of £172,725; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,357,107, showing an increase of £713,914, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£27,212,405
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	12,737,405	—27,212,405

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,653,418	
Public Deposits	2,986,996	
Other Deposits	19,124,733	
Seven-Day and other Bills	883,878	—41,202,025
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£9,191,986	
Other Securities	23,849,662	
Notes	7,540,675	
Gold and Silver Coin	619,702	—41,202,025

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 8th inst.:

Jan.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday... 9	94¾	95	94⅞
Monday... 11	94¾	95	94¾
Tuesday... 12	94⅝	94⅝	94½
Wednesd'y 13	94½	94⅝	94⅝
Thursday... 14	94⅝	94¾	94¾
Friday..... 15	94⅝	94¾	94¾

The views of the London Press are not entirely concurrent in regard to the future movement of the Bank, but they lead to the belief that a further reduction of interest will soon be necessary to enable the establishment to compete with out-door discounts. The London *Times* says:

> "The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 6 ℘ cent., at which it was fixed on the 7th inst., to 5 ℘ cent.
>
> This is the lowest point touched since the 6th of October, 1856—a period of 15 months. Many persons expect a further reduction, but that must depend on the present influx of bullion steadily continuing for some few weeks. The total at the last return was £12,643,193, and, notwithstanding the payment of the dividends, it has probably since received an increase. Still that amount is rather below the average held at periods when 5 ℘ cent. discount has prevailed. During the last ten years this has been the rate for 101 weeks, or nearly a fifth of the whole time, and the average stock of bullion throughout those weeks was £13,225,000. The range, however, was between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000, the Directors of the Bank having in 1847 indiscreetly kept their charge at 5 ℘ cent., when the total held was even under the former sum. The number of weeks during the ten years in which 4 ℘ cent. has prevailed was 44, and the average of bullion in those cases was about £14,100,000. An addition of about a million and a half to the existing stock will therefore be requisite according to precedent to bring us to that point. From all appearances scarcely a month can elapse before it will be reached. The *Persia*, on Saturday, is likely to bring a large sum from New-York, more than half a million may be expected from Australia, £200,000 is on its way from Russia, and considerable supplies from Panama, Mexico and elsewhere, will also probably come in. Meanwhile, although the demand for India and China has partially revived, it does not threaten at present to assume its old proportions. Any requirements for the Continent will therefore be on a limited scale, and hence, looking at the contraction of business that must be practiced for the next few months, there is nothing to affect the immediate prospect of general ease."

And the *Morning Herald* remarks:

> "The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank Directors from 6 to 5 ℘ cent. early in the day created little surprise, as it was fully anticipated. The position of the bullion, and the decrease of the private securities, will, it is expected, when the next *Gazette* return shall be published, completely justify the authorities in adopting the course they have pursued. The movements of affairs in this respect are now so closely watched that, with few exceptions, the public are almost as well aware as the Treasury Committee themselves of the probable future value of money, and consequently the effect upon prices is usually unimportant. The Bank now will scarcely gain any business except from their regular customers, the charges in the open market being from one-half to three-quarters ℘ cent below the present minimum. The expectation appears to be that the Directors may yet have to recede another half or even one ℘ cent., but it is hoped that any additional declension will be well considered before it is determined on, since it would lead to speculative activity to be attended with very dangerous results. In the market for Public Securities to-day there was less animation, and although the operations were not extensive, great heaviness overshadowed prices in the later hours of business. By some parties it was attributed to the probable preparations for the introduction of an Indian loan, while a rumor was freely circulated to the effect that a telegraph had been received announcing a rising among the Affghans. Sales for realization also occurred, the late advance having enabled numerous purchasers to make considerable profits."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on the 15th of January, says:

> "The reduction in the rate of discount, yesterday, by the Bank directors, has produced little effect. As matters now stand, a further reduction seems inevitable. There is very little going out of the country in the shape of the precious metals, but plenty coming in; and, moreover, from the contracted sources of its employment, the supply of money is exceedingly abundant, even at 1 or more ℘ cent. below the Bank rate. This position of the market becomes more perceptible day by day, and we are approaching a period when there will be a plethora of money, and the value must decline."

The rumor by telegraph from Halifax that the Bank of France had *lost* Specie on its January statement, proves a mistake. The establishment *gains* about $3,000,000, or fifteen million francs. The total at the principal Bank and branches now standing, in francs, 251,353,766 against, francs, 236,021,592 in December. The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday, Jan. 14. The corresponding figures of last month are added:

DEBTOR.

	Jan. F.	C.	Dec. F.	C.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	00	91,250,000	00
Capital, New	91,250,000	00	91,250,000	00
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857.)	1,435,505	74	1,310,088	17
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
New Reserve	9,125,000	00	9,125,000	00
Reserve in land'd prop'ty	4,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Bk. notes in circulation	534,687,500	00	488,313,900	00
Bk. do. of the branch bks.	46,780,750	00	43,960,000	00
Bank notes to order	5,674,431	38	5,042,337	15
Receipts payable at sight.	2,982,311	00	2,436,541	00
Treas. ac. curr't creditor.	62,779,723	38	73,741,685	82
Sundry accounts current.	146,078,672	29	123,384,359	24
Do. with sundry br'h bks.	28,955,815	00	23,339,794	00
Dividends payable	5,601,445	25	299,472	25
Dis. and sundry interests.	3,405,202	19	1,531,598	49
Commission on deposits.	2,188,723	52	18,039,206	33
Re-dis. the last 6 months.	2,209,982	52	2,268,387	81
Sundries	2,270,455	32	2,840,013	56
Total	1,053,656,267	73	995,153,133	96

CREDITOR.

	Jan. F.	C.	Dec. F.	C.
Cash in hand	70,900,076	69	82,597,109	42
Cash in the branch banks.	180,453,690	00	153,424,483	00
Commer. bills overdue	715,011	82	768,352	60
Commer. bills discounted but not yet due	292,119,080	29	269,908,201	62
Do. in the branch banks.	251,815,490	00	241,567,095	00
Advanced on dep. of bull.	2,614,200	00	42,620,600	00
Do. by the branch banks.	2,133,300	00	2,210,900	00
Advanced on French public securities	24,092,700	00	18,932,436	10
Do. by the branch banks.	7,613,700	00	5,865,750	00
Adv'ced on rail. securit's.	37,045,358	00	21,117,200	00
Do. by the branch banks.	12,130,550	00	10,321,800	00
Advance on Crédit Foncier scrip	253,800	00	166,400	00
Do. on Br. B'ks' Scrip	71,900	00	34,100	00
Advanced to the State on	50,000,000	00	50,000,000	00
agrem't of June 30, 1848.	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Gov't stock reserved	52,189,489	03	52,189,482	03
Gov't stock disposable	45,621,848	00	55,867,625	00
New shares, not settled.	4,000,000	00	4,000,000	00
Hotel & furniture of B'k.				
Landed prop. of br. b'ks.	5,641,334	00	5,635,592	00
Expenses of management of the Bank	110,228	40	2,056,988	23
Premium on purchases of gold and silver	1,153,858	36	1,576,029	03
Sundries	——		1,260,239	79
Totals	1,053,656,267	73	995,153,133	96

Certified by the Governor of the Bank of France,
DE GERMINY.

We are indebted to Mr. RUSSELL, the Cashier of the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, for the following report of the receipts and disbursements of the month of January:

Jan. 1, 1858, by balance		$929,186 32
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$1,622,961 01	
On account of Patent Fees	3,413 85	
On account of Post-Office Department	153,638 11	
On account of Miscellaneous	694,261 09—	2,474,274 06
		$3,403,460 38
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$1,840,782 37	
Post-Office Drafts	222,753 59—	2,063,535 96
Balance Jan. 30, 1858		$1,339,924 42
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$1,314,369 22	
By receipts during the Month	1,072,358 78—	$2,386,728 00
To payments		961,380 73
Balance		$1,425,347 27
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$579,341 50
To payments		499,335 10
Balance		$80,006 42
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1858		$1,622,961 01
By receipts for Customs in Jan., 1857		4,595,874 51
Decrease in January, 1858		$2,962,913 50
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$647,974 58
By Coin received during the Month	$92,346 06	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,038,896 54—	1,131,242 60
		$1,779,217 18
To Payments in Coin	$143,046 92	
To Payments in Fine Bars.	1,191,393 58—	1,334,540 50
Balance		$444,776 68
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$2,845,278 09	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	194,861 48—	3,040,139 57
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	250,176 73	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	182,336 27—	432,513 00
		$3,462,652 57
Less due Depositors		184,141 75
Balance close of January		$3,288,510 82
Against close of December		3,274,953 11

Statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 30, 1858.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$15,000	
Foreign Bullion	13,000	
United States Bullion	1,062,000—	$1,090,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	56,500	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	11,000	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	3,500—	83,000 00
Total deposits: payable in Bars	1,094,000	
Total deposits: Coins	79,000—	$1,173,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		1,032,753 24
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		88,303 51

The following is the last New-Orleans Bank return, to Saturday, Jan. 23:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 23.	LOANS. Jan. 16.	SPECIE. Jan. 23.	SPECIE. Jan. 16.
Citizens' Bank	2,884,731	2,934,674	1,826,228	1,982,928
Canal Bank	1,608,482	1,691,932	1,316,067	1,368,112
Louisiana	3,009,781	3,088,397	2,751,838	2,754,547
Louisiana State.	3,335,387	3,425,496	2,626,129	2,439,950
Mech. & Trad.	470,708	490,106	416,446	322,058
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,168,013	1,087,009	368,236	460,401
Southern Bank.	266,251	266,122	338,184	268,004
Union Bank	922,752	949,444	382,242	362,755
Bk. of J. Robb.	399,675	405,808	195,193	188,259
Crescent City	459,819	442,848	167,720	175,250
Bk. of America.	33,534	22,484	306,053	275,113
Total	14,559,131	14,804,326	10,694,526	10,597,597
	Decrease	$245,195	Increase	$96,729

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 23.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 16.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 23.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 16.
Citizens' Bank	1,407,815	1,433,690	2,913,022	3,059,383
Canal Bank	520,855	536,755	1,038,687	1,045,778
Louisiana	572,499	599,399	3,539,213	3,591,645
Louisiana State.	1,106,495	1,081,150	3,856,629	3,815,541
Mech. & Traders'	96,010	99,615	352,088	304,286
Bk. of N. Orleans	251,735	247,205	584,239	603,786
Southern Bank	164,152	166,437	227,187	167,873
Union Bank	256,195	255,060	690,497	684,467
Bank of J. Robb.	309,270	311,125	310,577	255,223
Crescent City	21,605	7,835	122,616	154,074
Bk. of America	66,185	59,375	241,727	211,151
Total	4,772,816	4,797,646	13,846,452	13,693,207
	Decrease	$24,830	Increase	$153,245

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Jan. 23.	EXCHANGE. Jan. 16.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 23.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 16.
Citizens' Bank	1,215,903	1,177,592	290,283	292,314
Canal Bank	1,280,581	1,159,525	166,675	175,243
Louisiana	750,504	734,440	584,172	608,329
Louisiana State.	646,325	696,787	254,225	337,997
Mech. & Traders'	69,113	99,952	36,958	23,541
Bk. New-Orleans.	265,018	263,707	32,446	15,674
Southern Bank	580,797	583,037	......	......
Union Bank	351,483	363,541	62,456	56,501
Bank of J. Robb.	41,644	17,190	32,381	43,256
Total	5,201,368	5,095,771	1,459,597	1,552,855
	Increase	$105,597	Decrease	$93,260

The New-Orleans *Picayune* reports of the Exchange market, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23:

> "Exchange is quite firm, but there was not much done this morning. Some clear bills brought 108½, and small amounts of Bank drafts commanded 109@109½. Bills with documents range from 105½@107¼. Francs were less sought after. The ruling rates for prime bills are 5f.27½@5f.25, but the extreme range is from 5f.37½@5f.22½. Some 60-day bills on New-York were sold at 2½@3 ℘ cent. discount, and 30 days brought 1½. An attempt was made to put up Sight funds on the North, but it hardly succeeded. Some of the Banks advanced their counter rate to ¾ ℘ cent. premium, but effected no sales. Others were willing to sell at par. We quote from par@¼ ℘ cent. discount."

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of Saturday, says of the Coal Trade:

> "The quantity sent by railroad this week is 11,903.02 tons, being 1,074 tons more than was sent last week. The trade remains as dull as heretofore, and the continued mild weather affords no hope of its improving much.
>
> Some of the factories are starting again while others are curtailing, just as orders come in and are filled. The business of all the transporting companies has greatly diminished, and the mild weather has not subjected them to the usual extra expenses of Winter transportation, and the receipts compare favorably with the business.
>
> A meeting of the representatives of the different coal transporting companies was convened in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, at the instance of F. FRALEY, Esq., President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The object of this meeting was to increase the rates of transportation, in order to increase the revenue of the different companies. We doubt the propriety of increasing the rates beyond last year. If any change takes place they ought to be diminished, in the same ratio with the price of merchandise, produce, &c., which, of course, decreases the working expenses of the transporting companies. It is notorious that the different coal regions can produce more coal than the markets will require this year, particularly if the prices are increased, instead of being diminished. If the consumption is thus diminished, a fierce competition must spring up among the producers and sellers of coal, and the competition will ruin the remainder of producers in the older regions, and thus impoverish and diminish trade of these regions. Those companies that mine and sell their own coal, of course, can arrange and control their business as they please, but the carrying companies in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions must consult the interests of the producers also in arranging their rates—and we hope they will take the necessary steps to be represented at the next meeting of the representatives of the transporting companies, which is to take place the last of February.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 25.

	Cap. Stock.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,157,058	$610,332	$1,259,470
North America	1,000,000	2,545,676	706,088	1,466,494
Farm & Mech.	2,000,000	3,549,804	860,373	2,310,611
Commercial	841,400	1,345,000	212,000	598,200
Mechanics'	800,000	1,345,472	217,345	745,537
N. Liberties	500,000	1,239,000	157,000	840,000
Southwark	250,000	661,606	214,391	500,465
Kensington	250,000	632,475	105,298	353,129
P. Township	350,000	544,036	142,870	372,050
Western	418,600	1,207,534	216,485	861,305
Man. & Mech.	544,375	903,375	115,523	374,625
Commerce	250,000	611,155	165,514	449,043
Girard	1,250,000	1,394,052	202,895	619,608
Tradesmen's	150,000	441,981	117,258	374,288
Consolidation	298,570	355,940	49,615	149,908
City	441,150	620,243	105,323	229,674
Commonwealth	155,930	156,551	46,666	52,290
Total	$11,370,025	$20,730,958	$4,243,966	$11,547,697

Circulation of all the above $1,062,192

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday afternoon says of the Stock dealings in that City:

> "Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were unusually extensive, the market being rampant and having the appearance of *old times!* The recent advance in stocks of all descriptions has been quite sudden and impulsive, and possibly too rapid to be permanent. Boston and Maine advanced 3 ℘ cent. above yesterday's bidding rate; Providence, 1; Eastern, 1; Fitchburg, 2; Michigan Central Railroad, 1½; Old Colony, 1; Western, ¾; Concord, 1½—40 bid and 41 asked. Copper stocks were irregular, but firm, with the exception of Pittsburg, which declined $5 ℘ share. Rockland advanced $2 50 ℘ share. Bonds are active. Vermont Central 1st 7s advanced 5 ℘ cent. Rutland 1st 7s declined 1."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, says of the market:

> "The market for Eastern Exchange was flat to-day, with, if anything, a downward tendency, but we make no change in quotations. There was an active demand for New Orleans, with an inadequate supply. Private checks were sold at 1 premium, and Bankers, in some cases, asked 1½ premium. Bills continue in good request, and rates are better. Thirty-day dates on New-York go at 99½, and sixty do. at 98@98½. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York Sight	¾ prem.	1 prem.
Boston	¾ prem.	1 prem.
Philadelphia	½@¾ prem.	¾@⅞ prem.
Baltimore	par	¼@½ prem.
New-Orleans	½@1 prem.	1@1½ prem.
Gold	¾ prem.	1 prem.
New-York 60-day Bills	98@98½	—
New-Orl's 60-day Bills	97@97½	—

> There is no material change in the money market. The demand is somewhat more active with a supply of currency less adequate thereto; but good paper passes without much difficulty at 10@12 ℘ cent."

The Boston *Traveller* says of the ship-building interest in the State of Maine:

> "The prospects of the business of this State are, at the present time, particularly gloomy. Ship-building is completely prostrate, and no new contracts are made. The whole seaboard community, so extensively engaged in shipping interests, are daily paying drafts from their ships, barks, brigs, and schooners, instead of remittances; for let a vessel go to any port, her freight does not pay her expenses. This constant drain upon the resources of the owners has a most disastrous effect upon their spirits and plans. The lumbering interests and towns are also suffering from a complete prostration of business. The daughters and sons of the farmers have been discharged from the closed factories and workshops of Massachusetts. A great emigration has taken place for a year past, and more persons will go this Spring. The almost entire stoppage of the once great Maine business that gave to many houses in this city a large portion of their trade, is felt most sensibly here. The packets lie almost idle at the wharves, as there are no goods to carry or bring, even for what few there are running."

Financial Affairs in Europe.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 30—7½ A. M.

The Bank of France, which yesterday reduced its rate of discount, has not been in so good a position since the month of June, 1856. Its stock of bullion at the present time amounts to about 270,000,000 francs. On the 11th of November it was compelled, during the height of the monetary crisis, to raise its rate of discount to 8, 9 and 10 ℘ cent., but since this date it has effected successive reductions—Nov. 26 and Dec. 5, 1 ℘ cent. on the then existing terms; Dec. 17, to a uniform rate of 6 ℘ cent. on short and long bills; and yesterday, Dec. 29, the rate was once more reëstablished at 5 ℘ cent. The boon at this period of the year, when the closing and settling of accounts with facility is of so much importance, will be of the greatest service to French commerce, notwithstanding its comparative exemption up to the present time from extensive disaster. The step taken by the Bank of France yesterday will also not be without interest on the other side of the Atlantic, as indicative of the progress of monetary recovery in Europe from the commercial revulsion.

The latest accounts from Hamburg are very satisfactory. The crisis has terminated, failures have ceased, and there is so great an affluence of silver specie that the Commission charged by the Senate to distribute the Austrian loan of about £600,000 sterling find that it is not all required. The Senate has declined a loan of two millions of marcs offered by the Bank of Darmstadt, and is now negotiating with the town of Lubec to aid the commerce of that city, which has suffered greatly from the failures in the Baltic, with a loan of £250,000.

Until yesterday there had not been a failure of any importance in London for several days, and the liabilities of the houses which stopped yesterday are not large. The total number of important houses which have suspended during the year is 175, but up to Aug. 1 the number was only 31. In August and September there were 20. This increase was a premonitory symptom of the storm that was approaching. From the beginning of October to the latter part of December the number of suspensions was 124. To the present date only five of these have resumed business, the resuscitation being principally attributable to the recovery of houses in the United States with which they were connected. The remainder have gone into liquidation under inspectorship, and a few will be compelled to appear in the Bankruptcy Court. It has already been stated that the liabilities of suspended banks and mercantile firms in London and the provinces amount to 50 millions sterling, divided thus: London houses, 15 millions sterling; country, including banks in England and Scotland, 35 millions; total, 50 millions sterling.

The commerce and manufacturing interests of England continue in a most stagnant condition. It could not be otherwise, seeing that to the United States alone the exports had fallen from £1,688,173 in November, 1856, to only £474,574 in November last. At this dead season, and just at the close of the year, there is no disposition whatever to engage in fresh transactions. The channels of trade being thus temporarily closed, there is a great rush of capital towards the Stock Exchange, and the advance which is daily taking place in the Funds and in securities of all kinds is a proof of the conviction entertained by capitalists, that money will shortly be obtainable on much cheaper terms. Consols, yesterday, touched 94, an advance of nearly 8 ℘ cent. since the month of October. During the same interval certain Railway Stock has increased in value 6, 8, 10, and even 12 ℘ cent.

Although the Bank rate of discount was only reduced to 8 ℘ cent. on Thursday, and there have only been two business days since, the terms of the open market are 7½, and in some cases 7 ℘ cent. The Gold arrivals this week amount to £650,000 from America and Australia, nearly all of which is expected to go into the Bank. No doubt is now entertained that towards the end of January the rate of discount will be reduced to 6 ℘ cent., and there is a general anticipation that money will be abundant and consequently cheap very early in the Spring.

Credit of Chicago.

From the Chicago Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The papers of this City have continually harped through the present crisis that Chicago has had less failures than any other city in the Union. The reason is entirely explained. I had occasion to try to collect a judgment to-day of a merchant. I found his whole stock recorded under a chattel-mortgage in the Clerk's office. The number of chattel-mortgages recorded up to to-day is 96,330, (ninety-six thousand three hundred and thirty.) Over four thousand of them have been placed there within less than three months, and some of them contain inventories of whole stocks, making twenty pages of the record. Judgments seem to do no good, for near all levies are replevined. There are now over six thousand cases in suit in this county, from the United States Court down.

COLLECTOR, OF NEW-YORK.

The foregoing precious specimen of correspondence, which appears in the New-York *Herald* of Sunday last, is undoubtedly the work of a malicious vagabond who is desirous of injuring the credit of Western merchants in New-York and other Eastern cities; or, perhaps, it is more probably the production of some ignorant tipstaff, who having failed "to collect a judgment" determines to make one grand sweeping blow at our Chicago merchants, and annihilate the whole system of mercantile credit as it now exists.

We have taken pains to collect such materials of information connected with the above monstrosity, that the New-York *Herald*, and all those who rely upon its statistics, may credit the following particulars, and which placed in juxtaposition with the foregoing will strike the reader forcibly at the singular discrepancy in the number of business transacted in the Recorder's office of this county. From an examination of the business done in the office, we find the whole amount of instruments filed for record since 1834 up to 1858 to number a little over 97,000, and it must be observed that in this number are comprised all maps, bonds, mortgages, contracts, deeds, and all other instruments of every name and nature whatsoever, which the law requires to be made a matter of record. The number of chattel mortgages included in the above is short of 8 ℘ cent. upon the whole, and instead of being granted by merchants, who form the business, we find, upon actual investigation of the schedule of property expressed in the instruments themselves, that they are in most instances given to secure the purchase money of the goods and chattels which pass by bills of sale between the hard-working and industrious laborer and mechanic.

It was scarcely necessary for us to explain away the figures of the *Herald* correspondent, but as that veracious print is often mistaken, and it is sadly so in this instance, we have deemed it a simple duty to correct the figures of the correspondent who has found a mare's nest "Out West," and who, upon the whole, has made himself more ridiculous than he is malicious.

Bay State Mills.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 30.

The Investigating Committee of this Corporation have notified a meeting of the stockholders on Friday, Feb. 5, but the hour of the day is not given. The objects of the meeting are to see what measures shall be adopted for the payment of the debts of the Company, whether the property shall be sold or pledged in whole or in part, or whether its business shall be closed, and the Corporation dissolved.

This Corporation being one of the largest of our manufacturing establishments, the course which is adopted will be of much interest, not only to the stockholders, but to a large portion of the community. If the affairs of the Company are so deeply involved as rumor represents, the wisest course will probably be to dissolve the Corporation and establish a new Company, to prevent too great a sacrifice of property in the sale, and in case of the new Association taking the property, giving to the old stockholders the privilege of taking stock in the new Company. Unless the owners of such property are able to combine for their own protection, a forced sale must always be made far below its real value. The mills and machinery of this Company cost about $1,500,000, and they need a working capital to carry them along easily of about the same amount. It is worse than useless for such concerns to struggle helplessly under a heavy load of debts.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending Jan. 29, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$48,612	Gunnies	$106,906
Wool	25,865	Linseed	166,869
Hide	58,576	Saltpetre	165,662
Sugar and Molasses	54,994	Pepper	119,292
Tin	34,681	Other articles	165,854

Total	$847,315
Corresponding week in 1857	335,928
Increase	$511,387

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON market unchanged. Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales. MOLASSES, 17½c.@18½c. Mixed CORN, 59c. Mess PORK, $14. Other articles unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 20
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Nashville, for Charleston—M. Canby, M. M. Canby, Miss H. A. Bellah, A. Van Courtlandt, C. Weaver, Mr. Denning, lady and 5 children, J. S. Woodruff and lady, T. R. Egleston, T. M. Horsey, Mrs. La Rue, J. Blake, Mrs. L. Stowell, F. Morris, S. Ward, A. Klingenberg, H. Durand, T. W. McGowan, Miss Holmes, C. Zill, Miss A. E. Bowen, J. Shultz, C. Hill, Mr. Blake, G. Howard, G. Q. Smith, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—D. Roahman, William Naylor, S. Engle, G. McKnevitt, James Henderson, James Hill, William L. Walker, C. C. Carpenter, E. A. Beardslee, John S. White, John W. Moore, Wm. P. Williamson, Miss Julia Hillman, W. Mead, Mr. Serrell, M. E. White, J. Davis, Henry Clarke, Mrs. Kesel and 24 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—R. Ramsay, C. Durand, Master W. C. Durand, Miss Julia A. Brown, J. W. Roberts, Mrs. Marcus Rosevelt, E. Y. Pomeroy, M. T. Dunnell, Jno. Shaw, Jr., Thos. S. Eels, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hopkins, Col. Nauman, F. L. Platt, M. B. Peters, J. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hooker, W. K. Swallow, W. H. Farrell, and 6 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Palestine, from London and Portsmouth—Lewis Leikmann.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 5 18 | Moon rises.. 9 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 49 | Gov. Island. 10 38 | Hell Gate... 12 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Pleasants; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship N. Biddle, Eves, Savannah, R. L. Taylor; Donau, (Bam.,) Meyer, London, Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Æronaut, Peckner, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Honduras, Bates, Belize, F. Alexander; Hanheman, Abbott, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Greyhound, Gulbranden, Naples, Foster & Nickerson.

Brigs Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Sarah Flagg, Rumball, Sagua la Grande, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Proteus, Chipman, Cardenas; A. Smithers, Johnson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) De Groot, Rotterdam, Funck & Meincke; M. W. Holt, Nelson, Trinidad, Walsh, Carver & Chase; D. Moloney, Steelman, Arroya, I. B. Gager & Co.

Schooners Sarah Jane, Brothington, Philadelphia; E. Sheldon, White, Washington, B. Blossom & Sons; Matchless, Clark, Pensacola, Benner & Deake; Burroughs, Stephens, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; George Davis, Phillips, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Helen Mar, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Hand & Co.; Medad Platt, Ireland, Newbern, F. J. Denby; Plymouth Rock, Ryder, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Red Eagle, Rogers, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Seguine, Bell, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Sloop Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Steamers Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Parkersburg, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Arrived.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Nov. 24, with mdse. and 24 passengers to Zerega & Co. Experienced fine weather to Jan. 1, since which time to Jan. 13, had heavy gales from S. to N. W., always going to westward; lost and split sails, &c. Nov. 26, lat. 51 40, lon. 11 30, a ball of fire struck on the deck, when it burst with a tremendous report, knocking down the third mate, carpenter, and boatswain, also some of the seamen and passengers, but not seriously injuring any one. Dec. 7, at 11 P. M., was boarded by a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, main hatch housee, brok stancheons, and carried away the larboard quarter boat, filling the cabin and second cabin with water; at 4½ A. M. was struck by another sea, filling both cabins again with water and doing considerable other damage, also killing and washing overboard Thos. Lapworth, seaman, of Liverpool. Jan. 8, lat. 49 04, lon. 27 20, at 7 P. M., while lying to, shipped a sea which carried away starboard quarter boat, and did other damage. Jan. 4, lat. 49 27, lon. 32 16, Joseph Phillips, seaman, fell from the jib boom overboard and was lost.

Ship Palestine, Spencer, London and Portsmouth Dec. 24, with mdse. and 55 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, split sails, &c.; was 10 days in the channel. No date, Thos. Pierce, seaman, fell from the maintop on deck and was killed.

Schr. Z. Secor, Doane, Aux Cayes 28 ds., with honey to E. Bech & Kunhardt.

Schr. Dr. John Stradley, Lamb, Frederica, Del., 2 ds., with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from N. to N. W., and fresh.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 31.

Ship Meguntícook, Van Dohlen, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. R. Green. Experienced heavy weather Jan. 21, lat. 30, lon. 80, Archibald Woodside fell overboard and was lost.

Schr. Sarah Bright, Noble, Wilmington, Del., 4 ds., with grain to Allen & Paxson.

Schr. Isis, Baxter, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Best, Tilley, Delaware 10 ds., with corn.

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia 20 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

BELOW—One bark, anchored on the Bar.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Nashville, Murray, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Ship Independence, Bell, New Orleans. Barks Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz; Æronaut, Peckner, Demerara. Brig Proteus, Chipman, Cardenas. Schr. Hannah, Parker, St. John. Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston.

Sailed on Sunday, ship Donau, Meyer, London.

Memoranda.

The ship Francis P. Sage, 1,650 tons, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Arr. ships Lady Blessington and Seaman's Bride, from Boston, and Heloise, from Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, Jan. 2, brigs Hanover, for New-York, and Lincoln, for Boston, soon.